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Poetry.

THE LOVED AND LOST.

The following poem from the Church of England Magazine, will come like a "Song in the night" to many a stricken heart:

"The loved and lost!" Why do we call them lost?
Because we miss them from our onward road?
God's unseen angel o'er our pathway crost,
Looked on us all, and loving them the most,
Straightway relieved them of life's weary load.

They are not lost! They are within the door.
That shuts out loss and every hurtful thing—
With angels bright, and loved ones gone before,
In their redeemer's presence, evermore.
And God himself their Lord and Judge and King.

And this we call a "loss!" O selfish sorrow
Of selfish hearts! O we of little faith!
Let us look round, some argument to borrow
Why we in patience should await the morrow
That surely must succeed this night of death.

Aye, look upon this dreary desert path.
The thorns and thistles wheresoe'er we turn.
What trials and what tears, what wrongs and wrath,
With struggles and what strife the journey hath!
They have escaped from these; and lo! we mourn.

Ask the poor sailor, when the wreck is done,
Who with his treasures strove the shore to reach,
While with the raging waves he struggled on,
Was it not joy, when every joy seemed gone,
To see his loved ones landed on the beach?

A poor wayfarer, leading by the hand
A little child, had halted by the well,
To wash from off her feet the clinging sands,
And tell the tired boy of that bright land
Where this long journey passed, they long to dwell.

When lo! the Lord, who many mansions had,
Drew near and looked upon the suffering twain.
Then pitying spoke, "Give me the little lad;
In strength renewed, and glorious beauty clad,
I'll bring him with me when I come again."

Did she make answer selfishly and wrong—
"Nay, but the woes I feel, he, too, must share?"
Or rather, bursting into grateful song,
She went her way rejoicing and made strong
To struggle on, since he was freed from care.

We will do likewise; death has made no breach
In love and sympathy, in hope and trust;
No outward sign or sound our ears can reach.
But there's an inward, spiritual speech,
That greets us still, though mortal tongues be dust.

It bids us do the work that they laid down—
Take up the song where they broke off the strain;
Go journeying till we reach the heavenly town,
Where are laid up our treasures and our crown,
And our lost loved ones will be found again.

Miscellany.

HOW A MAN WAS SAVED.

A Short Story in Three Short Chapters.

CHAPTER I.

"Nothing is lost: the drop of dew
That trembles on the leaf or flower,
Is but exhaled, to fall anew
In Summer's thunder shower;
Perchance to shine within the bow
That fronts the sun at fall of day—
Perchance to sparkle in the flow
Of fountain far away.

So our deeds, for good or ill.
They have their power scarce understood,
Then let us use our better will
To make them rife with good,
Like circles on a lake they go,
Ring within ring, and never stay,
Oh! that our deeds were fashioned so
That they might bless alway!"

'Joe, sit down there. I am going to tell you something; and until I get through don't you say a word; and when you do speak tell me the truth.' The man who spoke was a merchant in a Vermont village; short, thick-set, bustling, stern of manner, quick and decided of speech, with all the airs of a master of those about him; yet all his acquaintances knew he was at heart the kindest of men. 'Joe' was a village boy of a dozen years or so, a son of poor and respected parents—fond of fun and frolic, and quite active among the village boys of his age, even those whose worldly prospects were much better than his own. A rainy afternoon in a country village is dismal enough. Then even the loungers stay at home—the arrival of the mail will scarcely coax an enquirer to the Post Office; the women quilt or darn at home, instead of calling on neighbors to gossip, or at the village store for trifles, and men find odd jobs to do in the cellars or at the barn. The merchant was not sorry it rained, for notwithstanding he was usually quite ready for a trade, he had business on hand with the boy which quite absorbed his thoughts, and he did not care to be interrupted by customers. 'Joe' took his seat as directed, and the merchant commenced:—

'Joe, what is to become of you?—Why, you stole twenty dollars of me a week ago to-day.'

Joe—'Now—'

Merch—'Not a word! not a word! until I get through. You stole the money from the desk yonder, while I was outside helping the Misses Clark into their wagon. I missed the money in less than an hour. I knew at once that you had stolen it. I know where you spent some of it since. The sleigh-ride the other night cost you two dollars, that was my money. I have had my eyes on you for a whole week. I have known all about you—been with you everywhere. What will become of you?—you, a boy, steal—steal twenty dollars—my God! and from me, too, when I have been the best * * * friend your father and mother and you have had in the village! Joe, do you want to become a jail-bird, and then a state-prison bird? It looks like it. All thieves and robbers commence in this way, and most of them when they are mere boys—smart boys like yourself. You might make a man. You might make your father and mother proud of you. You might be a comfort to them instead of a disgrace. Steal twenty dollars! next time, when you have a chance, you will steal more, and finally bring up in a state prison. What a prospect, what a look ahead for a boy twelve years old? And what will people say when I tell them that Joe Wilton stole twenty dollars from my desk? I haven't said a word to anybody about it yet, not even to my wife; but of course the story must come out!'

Then 'Joe' took his seat, as the merchant directed at the beginning; he was a good sized boy, and filled the *old* arm-chair quite respectably; but during the spirited lecture he apparently grew smaller and smaller, until as the merchant closed the last sentence, he was not bigger than the store cat.

'Now'—said Joe, essaying to speak.

Merch—'Stop! stop! you remember I told you that when you spoke you should speak the truth. Are you going to speak the truth or tell lies? Joe Wilton, dare you tell me a lie now? If you can speak the truth you may speak, don't lie to me!'

Joe—'I want to tell the truth. I don't want to tell any lie.'

Merch—'Well, then, tell the truth.'

Joe—'I did steal the money, as you say, and, and—'

Merch—'I know you stole the money. You told the truth, then, and you spent some of it on the sleigh-ride, and some of it at the saddler's for skate straps, didn't you?'

Joe—'Yes, sir, I did.'

Merch—'And what did you do with the rest of it?'

Joe—'I have got sixteen dollars of it now. It's at home, hid away.'

Merch—'Joe, tell me the truth, now; does your father or mother know anything of your having this money?'

Joe. 'No, sir.'

Merch. 'Who does know about it?'

Joe. 'Nobody but you.'

Merch. 'Joe, what were you going to do with the money?'

Joe. 'I wanted to go to school this winter. My clothes are poor, and father don't have work all the time, and can't take care of all of us; and I was going to buy some cloth myself, and have some clothes made, and get me a pair of boots and some books. If my father is poor, I'm just as good as the boys, but they blackguard me and call me names.'

Merch. 'You say you have got sixteen dollars of the money. Will you bring it to me?'

Joe. 'Yes, sir.'

Joe left the store promising to be back in ten minutes.

The merchant knew right well the condition of Joe's family. It was large and poor, spite of the industry of the father, who was honest as he was frugal, and in every way respectable. The mother was a woman of more than ordinary brightness, and her love for her lord was manifest in the fact that she had borne him a house full of children of whom Joe was the eldest. Joe had plainly inherited largely of her mental and physical characteristics.

In due time Joe returned, bringing with him the money, which he handed over, and was apparently right glad to get it out of his hands.

The merchant counted the bills, and as he finished doing so, said,—

'Joe, here are sixteen dollars. You stole twenty. Four dollars are yet coming to me. Can you pay me the four dollars?'

Joe. 'No, sir, I can't.'

Merch. 'Well, then, what is to be done? I don't like to lose four dollars. I can't afford it. Perhaps your father will pay me, if I tell him about it—'

Joe. 'Oh, don't tell him, it will kill my mother.'

And the boy burst into a flood of tears, and threw his arms around the merchant.

Merch. 'Well, do you think you will be able to pay me?'

Joe. 'I will try.'

Merch. 'Well, then, I will charge the four dollars on my day-book as so much money lent to you, and you must pay me as soon as you can. Come with me to the desk and see me make the entry.'

Joe followed, and the merchant, taking his account book wrote as follows, Joe, looking on:

Dec. 16, 18——

'JOSEPH WILTON, Dr.
To Money lent, $4,00.'

'Now, Joe,' said the merchant, 'take that seat again.'

Joe obeyed.

Merch. 'Joe, stealing twenty dollars is a very serious offence. Are you in the habit of stealing?'

Joe. 'No, sir. I never did. I never stole anything before, except apples sometimes.'

Merch. 'Did you tell me the truth when you said you meant to buy clothes with the money?'

Joe. 'Yes, sir, I did.'

Merch. 'Well, Joe, you need clothes. What you said about being as good as the other boys of the village, is true, or was true, before you stole that twenty dollars. Your father is a worthy man, and none the less worthy because he is poor. You have no occasion to think less of yourself because you are poor. A boy, poor and ragged, may always have friends, but a rich thief in broadcloth never can have any friends worth having.'

'And now, Joe,' said the merchant, exhibiting the sixteen dollars in bills, 'this money, sixteen dollars, belongs to me. I'm going to spend it. It is going to buy you the clothes you want, and the books you will need for school this winter, and to school you shall go next Monday morning, if you say you will. And one thing more, Joe, when you want a little money, even if it is to go on a sleigh-ride with the boys; when you want anything it is proper for you to have, come right to me; but for God's sake, as you hope to be a man and not a State Prison bird, don't steal! Stolen money is cursed—every dime of it. Don't steal!'

The last sentence was given with deliberation, and with such thundering emphasis that the boy thought the rafters of the old store were giving way.

Joe promised that he would go to school at the time appointed; and in less than an hour the village tailor had measured him for a suit of clothes, and the shoemaker for a pair of boots, under the merchant's direction.

CHAPTER II.

Vermont is a good State to be born in and an excellent State to emigrate from, said the late Senator Douglas on the occasion of his public reception in his native town of Brandon, Vt.

We can say nothing good or ill, of Joe's subsequent boyhood days in his native village, for we know nothing of them. We do know however, that at sixteen years of age, he had left Vermont and was employed as sort of half porter and half clerk in a forwarding concern in a city not a hundred miles from the line which divides Vermont from New York, that a year or two after he had some position on a barge running from Albany to New York; and that still later he attained the dignity of chief clerk on one of the Hudson river 'floating palaces.' A few years later he was known to friends, and in time, to a great many others, as being engaged in business on his own account in a Southern border city. Reports of him, from time to time, were exceedingly favorable. He continued steadily in his location for twelve or fifteen years, until on the breaking out of the war in 1861, he took alarm at the business aspect of things, sold out his property, interest and good will in the border city, aforesaid, at what was considered a great bargain, and brought with him to the North a comfortable fortune—accumulated in a legitimate and honorable calling.—His bond or his check is good to day for $200,000. But what is far more to his credit, in his prosperity he remembered his parents and the younger members of his family. Two of his brothers are likewise wealthy men, made so by Joe's assistance and partly under his immediate direction.

The merchant long since gave up selling calico and hardware, ribbon and codfish, stocking yarn, and patent medicines—for his was, in the language of the advertisement, the 'general stock usually found at a country store,'—and is now, and for some years past has been the president of a Vermont bank. However, he keeps his old store account books yet, for two reasons—first as a reminder, as well an evidence, of his early struggles; and secondly, because some of the old store accounts are not yet adjusted, and he likes to make odd even when he can by calling the attention of certain very slow customers to the fact that there is a balance yet in his favor. However, there is one old account that has more than ordinary interest for him, notwithstanding it was settled long, long years ago. It now reads thus:

'Dec. 16, 18——

'JOSEPH WILTON, Dr.
'To Money lent, $4.00.
Aug. 20, 18—.
Paid with interest to date.

The merchant and Joe have at one time and another punished many excellent cigars in talking over the little business transaction in the old store on that rainy afternoon. They have frequently voted that 'nobody was hurt.'

This story is literally true; and were not the parties to it, especially 'Joe,' widely known, even to the best people of the country, you might print their names.

CHAPTER III.

I have nothing to say in the way of complaint, of the stern justice which is in sweet haste to hand over the youthful criminal to the police officer; no complaint of the officers of the law, who send such youths to jails and penitentiaries—disgraced, discouraged, broken in spirit, feeling themselves abandoned alike by friends and hope, perhaps in their awful association with older and hardened offenders to be instructed in greater crimes; to learn from these that society has no hope or care for such as they, that the chasm which separates them from old playmates and friends, and even kindred, is so wide they can never hope to pass it; that for whatever they do hereafter, there can be no hell comparable with the hell which an unforgiving world has on hand, ready-made, for those who, tempted, sin and fall. No, reproaches are not deserved. The virtuous citizen does his duty. The jurymen do their duty. The judge may pity, but it is his duty to sentence.—Yet, methinks, sometimes in this wicked world, even as in heaven, justice and judgment may relent, and mercy and love, pointing pleading fingers to a brighter way, may be safely heard and heeded. For, sometimes, in the conflict between right and human weakness and human passions.

"Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

A MIRROR

In Which Persons May See Themselves Reflected.

'Albert, I wish you would let me have a couple of dollars.'

Kate Landman spoke very carefully, for she knew that her husband had not much money to spare; yet she spoke earnestly, and there was a world of entreaty in her look.

'What do you want money for?' asked Albert, not very pleasantly.

'I want to get some braid for my new dress.'

'I thought you had the materials all on hand for that!'

'So I thought I had; but Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Smith both have a braid upon theirs and it looks very pretty. It is very fashionable, and it certainly adds much to the dress.'

'Plague take these women's fashions. Your endless trimmings and thing-a-ma-gigs cost more than the dress is worth. It's nothing but shell out money when once a woman thinks of a new dress.'

'Surely, Albert, I don't have many new dresses. I try to be as economical as I can.'

'It's a funny kind of economy, at all events. But if you must have it, I suppose you must.'

And Albert Landman took out his purse and counted out the money; but he gave it grudgingly; and when he put the purse back into his pocket he did it with an emphasis which seemed to say that he wouldn't take it out again for a week.

When Albert reached the outer door on his way to work, he found the weather so threatening that he resolved to go back and get his umbrella; and upon re-entering the little parlor he found his wife in tears. She tried to hide the fact that she had been caught in the act, and she was asked what it meant.

'Good gracious!' cried the husband, 'I should like to know if you are crying at what I said about your dress?'

'I wasn't crying at what you said, Albert,' replied Kate tremulously; 'but you was so reluctant to grant me the little favor. I was thinking how hard I work—how I am tied to the house—how many little things I have to perplex me; then to think—'

'Oh, pshaw! What do you want to be so foolish for?'

And away started Albert Landman a second time; but not to escape so easily. In the passage he was met by his daughter, Lizzie, a bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked girl, ten years of age.

'Oh, papa, give me twenty-five cents.'

'What!'

'Oh, I want twenty-five cents. Do please give it to me.'

'What in the world do you want it for?'

'I want to buy a hoop. Ellen Smith has got one, and so has Mary Allen. Mr. Grant's got some pretty ones to sell. Hayn't I have one?'

'Nonsense! I can't afford to buy hoops for you to trundle about the streets.

'Please, papa.'

'No, I tell you!'

The bright blue eyes were filled with tears and as the child's sobbing broke upon his ear. Albert Landman hurried from the house with some very impatient words upon his lips.

This was in the morning. At one o'clock when he came to his dinner, there was a cloud over the household. His wife was serious, and he was silent, and even little Lizzie, usually so gay and blithesome, was sad and silent.

But these things could not last long in that household, for the husband and wife loved each other devotedly, and were really at heart kind and forbearing. When Albert came home to his tea, Kate greeted him with a kiss, and in a moment the sunshine came back; and had the lesson ended there, the husband might have fancied that he had done nothing wrong—that the cloud had been but the exhalation of a domestic ferment for which no one was particularly responsible; though he might not have banished the conviction that women's fashions were a nuisance, as well as a frightful draft on husbands pockets.

After tea Albert lighted a pipe and walked out. He had gone but a short distance when he met Lizzie. In her right hand she dragged an old hoop, which had been taken from a dilapidated flour barrel, while with her left she was rubbing her red swollen eyes. She was in deep grief for she was sobbing painfully. He stopped his child and asked her what was the matter.

She answered as well as her sobs would let her, that the other girls had laughed at her, and made fun of the old hoop. They all had nice, pretty hoops, while hers was ugly and homely.

'Never mind,' said Albert, patting the little one upon the head—for the child's grief touched him—'perhaps we'll have a new hoop some time.'

'Mayn't I have one now? Mr. Grant's got one left, oh! such a pretty one!'

The sobbing had ceased as the child caught her father's hand eagerly.

'Not now, Lizzie, not now. I'll think of it.'

Sobbing again the child moved on toward home, dragging the old hoop after her.

Presently Albert Landman met some of his friends.

'Hallo, Albert; what's up?'

'Nothing in particular.'

'What d'ye say to a game of billiards?'

'Good! I'm in for that.'

And away went Albert to the billiard room where he had a glorious time with his friends. He liked billiards. It was a healthy game, and the keeper of the place allowed no nonsense upon the premises. They had played four games, Albert had won two, and his opponent two.

'That's two-and-two,' cried Tom Piper.

'What d'ye say to one more.'

'All right, go on,' replied Albert, full of animation.

So they played the fifth game, and he who lost was to pay for the five games. It was an exciting contest; both made capital strokes; but in the end Albert was beaten by just three points; and with a laugh, he went up to settle the bill. Five games, twenty-five cents a game, a dollar and quarter. Not much that for such sport; and he paid the money with a good grace, never once seeming to feel that he couldn't afford it.

'Have a cigar,' said Tom.

'Yes.'

They lighted their cigars and sauntered to another room to watch other players.

By and by Albert found himself seated over against a table at which some of his friends were playing; and close by him stood two gentlemen, both strangers to him, one of whom was explaining to the other the mysteries of the game.

'It is a healthy pastime,' said he who had been making the explanation; 'and certainly it is one which can have no evil tendency.'

Albert heard the remarks very plainly, and he had a curiosity to hear what the other, who seemed unacquainted with billards would say.

'I cannot of course, assert that any game which calls for skill and judgment, and which is free from the attendant curse of gaming, is of itself an evil, remarked the second gentleman. 'Such things are only evils in so far as they excite and stimulate men beyond the bounds of healthful recreation.'

'That result can hardly follow such a game,' said the first speaker.

But the other shook his head.

'You are wrong there. The result can follow in two ways. First, it can lead men to spend money who have not that money to spare. You will understand me. I would not cry down the game of billiards; for if I understood it I should certainly try you a game now but whenever I visit a place of this kind I am led to reflect upon a most strange and prominent weakness of human nature as developed in our sex. For instance, observe that young man who is just now settling his score. He looks like a clerk, and I should say from his manner, and from the fact that he feels it his duty to go home at this hour, that he has a wife and children. I see by his face that he is kindhearted and generous, and I should judge that he meant to do about as near right as he can. He has been beaten, and he pays a dollar or so for the recreation of some two hours' duration. If you observe, you will see that he pays it freely, and pockets the loss with a smile. Happy faculty! But how do you suppose it is in that young man's home? Suppose his wife had come to him this morning and asked him for a few dimes to spend for some trifling thing—some household ornament or some bit of jewerly for the adornment of her person—and suppose his little child had put in a plea for a dime or two to buy dolls and picture books with, what would have been the result? What do you think he would have answered? Of fifty men just like him would not five-and-forty have declared that they had not the money to spare for any such purpose? And, moreover, they would have said so, feeling that they were telling the truth. Am I not right?'

'Upon my soul,' responded the man who understood billiards, 'you speak to the point. Ah! it is well for such wives and children that they do not know where all the money goes!'

The game was finished; the two gentlemen moved on, and Albert Landman arose from his seat and left the place. Never before had he just such thoughts as now possessed him. He had never dwelt upon the same groupings of ideas. That very morning his own true, faithful, loving wife had been sad and heartsick, because he had harshly and unkindly met her request for a small sum of money. And his sweet Lizzie had crept away to her home almost broken-hearted for the want of a simple toy such as her mates possessed. And yet the sum of his own little one's wants amounted not to so much as he had paid away that evening for billiard playing.

Albert Landman wanted to be an honest husband and father, and the lesson was not lost upon him. On his way home he stopped at Mr. Grant's, and purchased the best and prettiest hoop to be found, with a driving stick painted red, white and blue; and in the morning, when he beheld his child's delight and had received her grateful, happy kiss, the question came to his mind—which was the best and happiest result—this, or the five games of billiards?

A few mornings after this, as Albert arose from the breakfast table, he detected an uneasy, wistful look upon his wife's face.

'Kate, what is it?'

'Albert, if you could spare me a few dollars this morning.'

'Certainly, my love. Anything in reason to make you happy.'

What! tears at that? Was it possible that she had been so little used to such scenes on his part that so simple an act of loving kindness thus affected her?

How many games of billiards would be required to give such satisfaction as Albert Landman carried with him on that eventful morning to his shop?

A very simple story, is it not? But how many may gain lasting profit by giving heed to the lessons.

Summary of European News.

We did not exaggerate in our last summary of European news the amount or degree of resentment on the part of Italy towards France. Our letters and the continental journals describe a wounded and exasperated state of feeling which no amount of official compliments in the Moniteur will allay. It is not the fact of the intervention alone which is the cause, but the method of it; the insulting demeanor of Napoleon to the Italian envoy; the experiment of the Chassepot rifle; the French commander's triumphant despatch; the imperious language of French public men, and the demand of the ultramontane section of the Emperor's supporters, now so influential, for the dismemberment of the kingdom. Italy fell back, and it speaks well for her self-control that she was able to do so with the exasperation she had received, but in every Italian city France is now more hated than were the Austrian oppressors. Throughout the peninsula a league has been formed, the members of which pledge themselves to buy no French goods and to have no dealings with Frenchmen. A French theatrical company in Italy is obliged to discontinue its performances, and the many ingenious modes of testifying dislike which the Italians learned in their subjection to Austria are put in force against France. This of course will tone down, and the Emperor's speech has to be weighed and interpreted, but a long time must elapse before Italy and France can lock arms together and tell the world they are friends.

Every detail of the battle of Montana causes fresh irritation. Naked, barefooted, hungry and boldly armed, the young Garibaldians remained firm under the fire of the Chassepots, leaped over heaps of slain to meet the bayonets of the French,—lads of thirteen and fourteen falling covered with wounds and shouting "Viva l' Italia! Viva la Liberte!" "Is this what you had to fight with," said the French, contemptuously breaking the cheap, inferior muskets, hardly fit to carry a ball 300 yards. The French general, writing home, exultingly exclaims:—"The Chassepot did wonders," and the phrase taken with its associations rankles in the breasts of men who would cry for war at once were they as rash as they are brave. The Charivari says there is a talk in Rome of canonizing a new saint, Saint Chassepot; and in another quarter it has been suggested that General Failly's memorable sentence should be carved in steel over the tombs of the apostles. M. Chassepot in the meantime is proud of the success of his arm, and the French government are equally satisfied and have given him an order for 100,000 more.

Still the French behaved magnanimously to their prisoners, despising manifestly the hirelings and fanatics who were called their Pontifical allies, and rebuking them for their cowardly taunts to the men who had thrashed them and whose prisoners they would have been but for the soldiers of France.

The French cleared out the prisons of Rome and put an end to the reign of cruel terror which the ecclesiastics had inaugurated, but the fear of insurrection was still entertained. The French are to leave when "order" is restored, but the word is so elastic, that another eighteen years' occupation could be included in it. But it may prove that the delight of the Pope's defenders was premature. If Napoleon succeeds in getting the other powers to share the responsibility with him of disposing of the temporal power, there is little doubt as to its fate. The signataries to the treaty of Vienna would certainly decline to sustain the Pope in a position of perpetual antagnism to Italy. His Holiness declares he is above all kings and potentates, and their counsels are unheeded, and he forces on Europe the simple solution,—temporal power or no temporal power. The veteran French liberal, Edgar Quinet, puts the whole position in a few lines when he says:—

"The problem that you have undertaken to solve in Italy is simply impossible, as impossible as the quadrature of the circle. On the one hand you undertake the conversion of mediæval theocracy into a modern and liberal power, a contradiction in terms; on the other, you insist that Italy shall become a united nation, with a foreign body planted in her vitals, a foreign power undermining her existence, and a nucleus around which her enemies may perpetually league themselves together for her destruction. Here the contradiction is no less glaring."

The Pope expresses deep gratitude to France and sends his blessing to the Emperor, his family, the army and the people; but at the very time he does this, he breaks out against Italy, rendering a friendly settlement impossible. The French officers standing in the presence of the Pope, and hearing his words, are envied by their Catholic colleagues, but Paris bites its lips with vexation.—*Boston Advertiser.*

RELIEF CALLED FOR.—The Boston *Advertiser* has the following well-timed remarks on the condition of the ship-yards of this State:

The Maine ship-yards are nearly all idle. The long list of launches we were formerly accustomed to regard with pleasure as evidence of the rapid growth of our merchant marine no longer appear in our exchanges from that State, and we now only find occasional announcements that here and there a vessel is on the stocks. It is hardly too much to say that the extraordinary depression is caused by ill-considered taxation of articles employed in the construction of vessels. Instead of protecting the American manufacturer and bringing a revenue to the government, the policy adopted stops home industry and causes merchants to send to the provinces for their new vessels as well as for repairs on old ones. This is an industry which Congress can by a single act revive, or by neglect destroy. As the law now stands the taxation is not a benefit to the national treasury and we earnestly hope this manufacture may at an early day have the favorable consideration of Congress.

HOW MR. LINCOLN IS HONORED ABROAD—One of the evidences of the high honor and profound reverence with which the memory of Mr. Lincoln is held by the people of France is shown by an incident which occurred to an American gentleman who was paying a visit to Gustave Dore. Upon ushering this gentleman into his studio he pointed to Marshall's portrait of Mr. Lincoln. It was fixed upon the centre of the wall, in the place of honor, and surrounded by fine works of art, the productions of Dore and other men of genius. "There," said the artist, "I have placed this exquisitely engraved portrait of the greatest man in the country where every one who enters here can see it and do him honor." Another gentleman, while visiting the silk factories at Lyons, was taken into a room by the director, who showed him this same portrait, beautifully reproduced in silk, telling his guest, "This is the fourth instance where we have undertaken the difficult task of weaving a portrait of this costly fabric. The first was Washington; the second the Emperor Napoleon; the third Alexander, the Emperor of Russia, and the last, your great Lincoln."

PEAS AND PORK.

A write in the American Stock Journal advocates the raising of peas for fattening of pork. Ground or boiled, they are deemed excellent for other stock also, when mixed with cut hay, straw or corn fodder. But the Canadians rely on peas for pork-making, deeming six bushels of these equivalent to ten bushels of corn, for this purpose. The pea is an excellent decomposer of stiff and damp clayey soils.

A JAPANESE FROLIC.—Two Japanese troupes of acrobats who are performing in New Orleans lately had a reunion at one of the hotels, and while seated at the festive board indulged freely in strong American liquors. The result was a very comical scene, as described by the *Republican:*

"One after the other partook of the 'flowing bowl,' till the novel sensation of an American drunk heated their brains and disturbed their faculties. At length one of the most aged and venerable of the party, under the control of the fiery liquid in the stomach, fell back on the floor—drunk. The shouts that went up as he went down were unusual—were terrific! The ever courteous landlord, astounded at the noise, rushed into his dining-room only to become the spectator to a startling scene. One of the guests had mounted the table and was tossing a dozen dinner plates into the air and catching and tossing them again as they fell. Another was whirling the biggest platter of steak on his little finger; others were turning summersaults all over the seasoned edibles, and others, with the zeal of Chinaco fleas, were making astounding leaps over table and chairs—all this to the music of startlig shrieks and strange chattering in unheard tongues.'

A frightened waiter ran for the police, and the festive Japs subsided into a less roysterous condition. By the next night they had recovered from the effect of "Melican man's whiskee," and performed with their accustomed agility before delighted audiences.

MEXICO.—In spite of the occasional reports that some one either has started a revolution in Mexico or is about to, we judge that matters are going on very fairly in that country. Juarez has been almost unanimously elected to the Presidency, and while he has many opponents the indications so fare are that they will be willing to give him a fair trial in discharging the duties of his office in times of peace. We some time ago called attention to the important fact that a new party was reported to have been formed in Mexico, whose object would be to secure reforms by peace measures and restort to legislation rather by force of arms. If such a movement prevails the future of the Mexican Republic is assured. The fact that so long a time has elapsed since the overthrow of the maximilian movement for the establishment of an empire without any serious attempt to incite a revolution against Juarez, encourages the hope that the Mexicans will in the future resort to Republican measures when they want to change their officers, instead of to revolutions and wholesale robbery and plunder. The discipline to which the Mexican Republicans have been recently subjected ought to impress upon them the value of the principles which they profess, and lead them to trust in those principles in every emergency.— *Boston Journal.*

MAINE MEN IN THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.—The Mobile *Advertiser* says of Maj. B. W. Norris, one of the delegates: Major Norris came to Alabama from the State of Maine, and purchased a plantation in the county of Elmore. He has fully identified himself with the interests of our people, and by his able speeches during the recent canvass, contributed in a great degree to the success of our cause.

Book and Job Print

The Rockland Gazette.

Friday, December 13, 1867.

Rates of Advertising.

One square, three insertions,	$1 00
One square, one week,	75
Less than one square, one week,	50
One column one year,	100 00
Half column, one year,	55 00
One third column, one year,	35 00
One quarter column, one year,	30 00
One column, six months,	55 00
Half column, six months,	35 00
One-third column, six months,	20 00

Special Notices.

One square, three weeks or less,	$2 00
Each additional week,	50

No advertisement received for less than 50 cents.
Editorial notices 10 cents per line, but no notice less than 50 cents.
Obituaries will be charged at 6 cents per line for every line in excess of three.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 37 PARK ROW, New YORK, and No. 6 STATE STREET, BOSTON are our Agents for the *Rockland Gazette*, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our Lowest rates.

S. R. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer,) Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1 SCOLLAY'S BUILDING, COURT STREET, BOSTON, is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper, at the rates required by us.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Advertising Agency, 23 Congress Street Boston, Mass., Branch Office, 58 Cedar Street, N. Y., are our Agents to receive Advertising and subscriptions.

T. C. EVANS, Advertising Agency, 129 Washington Street, Boston, is our Agent to receive Advertisements and subscriptions.

ATWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, 174 Middle Street, Portland are our authorized agents to receive advertisements and subscriptions at our lowest rates.

The End of the Impeachment Question.

The resolution to impeach the President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors, was refused a passage in the House of Representatives, last Saturday, by a vote of 57 yeas to 108 nays. Of those voting against the measure, 66 were Republicans, so that there was a clear Republican majority of 9 against impeachment. The vote of the New England representatives was five in favor of, and 17 in opposition to, the measure. The question of impeachment, therefore, must be regarded as conclusively settled, and we think it is settled in the manner which the country will approve.

There are several reasons why we are glad that the matter has come to the conclusion which has been reached. In the first place the evidence, though showing the President to be unworthy of the confidence of the country—a showing abundantly evident by the whole general course of his public acts—does not justify the most serious of the charges made against him, and this being the case the impeachment of the President would probably be productive of more evil than it would remedy. The lengthened agitation of the subject in the House would have been productive of angry discussion and the waste of time that is needed for the most prompt and careful consideration of the great material interests of the country. The trial of the President upon articles of impeachment before the Senate would have produced a public agitation and unsettled feeling very unfavorable to the business interests of the country, and we think Mr. Johnson may much more safely be left to the tribunal of public judgment than that the public interests should be injured by pausing in the course of national legislation to attempt the summary punishment of this unfaithful servant. The ballot-box is the great court of appeal for the people, the great safety-valve for popular discontent and source of redress for public injury. It is always best to defer to that tribunal all matters coming within its power of adjustment which public safety will admit of being postponed till the people can pronounce judgment. Andrew Johnson may be borne with for the time he has yet to remain in the White House, and then the people will express their emphatic condemnation of him and his policy by placing in the Presidential chair a man who will be true to the public interests and who will respect the Representatives of the people.

The Boston *Journal* thus remarks upon the result which was reached in the House last Saturday:—

> The first obvious inference to be be drawn from this action is, that it affords no triumph to Andrew Johnson. It is not due to any exoneration of his course discovered by the investigations of the Judiciary Committee. He appears to the country in the same light he did when the inquiry was set on foot. It is not probable that Mr. Wilson and those who voted with him in the House had any more favorable estimate of his character and career than was cherished by Mr. Boutwell and those who voted with him. Neither were the legal points discussed in the Judiciary reports wholly decisive of the case, for under other circumstances they would not have been likely to stand in the way of impeachment. Indeed, it is but fair to admit that there have been times—as immediately after the removal of Gen. Sheridan, for instance—when the general voice of the country would have ratified the measure, had it then been feasible. But in the present exigency, the question had assumed another aspect entirely, and the slightest regard to the great national interests of the day, to the dispassionate will of the people and to the requirements of sound political expediency, could not but lead, inevitably lead to the wise decision reached in the House vote of Saturday.

We now expect to see Congress turn its most earnest attention to the great question of finance which so pressingly calls for the wisest and most careful legislation, and also to the completion of the work of reconstruction, by which we hope that all the Southern States will soon be brought back into their proper relation to the Union. The Boston *Advertiser* expresses itself as follows upon the necessity of attention to these important public questions, and to the reasons which the republican party has for rejoicing that the business of impeachment is off its hands:—

> "Congress will now happily have time to attend to several subjects which are of far higher consequence than a prosecution of the President. He can safely be left to the judgment of his countrymen, out something more is necessary in such matters as the currency and revenue questions. Indeed the reconstruction question itself has not yet been freed from difficulty, and as the work of organization goes on and the States present themselves for admission to Congress, the largest statesmanship and the most liberal and well considered policy will be required in order to throw affairs into such shape as to ensure for the reconstructed communities permanent, quiet security and freedom from agitation. None of these matters will brook delay; either is enough to tax the utmost power of Congress; and it is fortunate that such a mere side issue as that of impeachment is not to distract the attention which should be given to the really material questions.
>
> The republican party also in our judgment has quite enough to do, to give it cause for rejoicing that this business is well off its hands. It is about to enter upon a campaign in which the highest interests of the country are dependent upon its success, and in which the real issues is that of threatened resection. It must carry the burden of all the hopes disappointed by the delays which the President has interposed in its great work, and of all that general discontent and uneasiness of which in times of commercial depression the dominant party must feel the chief weight. With all its strength and with all the influence which it derives from the procession of high and noble principle, it cannot now afford to have questions needlessly complicated, or to go out of the way to seek new and doubtful grounds for contest. It is therefore a fortunate decision as regards the success of the party and welfare of the national interests dependent upon it, when the majority of republicans in the House threw over the project of impeachment."

ONE TRIP A WEEK.—Steamer Katahdin until further notice leaves Boston for Winterport every Friday. Returning, leaves Winterport every Tuesday at 12 M—making one trip a week.

A HORRIBLE ACCOUNT is published of a fearful street fight that lately took place between the members of two families named Coates and Frost, at Little Lake, in Mendocino county, Cal., which is thus described:

"It is not known who fired first, and as those who were engaged were mostly killed, and as the spectators dispersed when the firing commenced, all that did happen is not precisely known. Upon the one side were Duncan Frost, Martin Frost, Isham Frost and Elisha Frost. The three last named, were brothers. On the other side were Wesley Coates, Albert Coates, Henry Coates, Thomas Coates, James Coates, Abraham Coates and Abner C. Coates, Welsey, Henry and James Coates were brothers. Abner C. Coates was the father of Albert and uncle of the three brothers. Abraham was a cousin of all the others except Thomas, who was his uncle. All the Frosts had pistols—Colt's navy revolvers. Duncan, however, broke his in the beginning of the fight and did not shoot with it. Wesley Coates and Abraham Coates had pistols, Abner Coates had a double barreled shot gun—one rifle barrel and one shot barrel, and Wesley Coates also had a knife. Martin Frost was seen to shoot Wesley Coates, Abraham Coates and Henry Coates. Isham Frost was seen to shoot Thomas Coates; Elisha Frost was seen to shoot Albert Coates, and Abner C. Coates killed Elisha Frost with his shot gun. Abner C. Coates was shot in the shoulder. He was the least hurt of any of the wounded, though his wound is severe. James Coates received a pistol shot in the abdomen, which was at first considered mortal, but there is now hope of his recovery. It is not known who shot him. Duncan was dangerously stabbed and cut about the neck, back and arm. His wounds at first were regarded fatal, but he is said to be recovering. It is presumable that Wesley Coates stabbed and cut him, as a large knife was found lying almost in Wesley's hand immediately after he was killed. The blade of the knife is very bloody. Five were killed instantly and never spoke, except Albert Coates, who exclaimed "My God!" and fell and expired. A friend rushed to Elisha Frost instantly, turned him over, (he fell on his face) he threw up his hands, gave a groan and died. Abraham Coates survived till next day about noon, when he died. The shooting could not have lasted more than a quarter of a minute. It was like (as some of the listeners expressed it) the firing of a string of shooting crackers, the shots were in such quick succession."

The scene at the funeral is said to have been very affecting. The parents, children, wives, brothers and sisters of the slayers and slain mingled their tears together over those who a few short hours before were grappling in fierce combat, but who were now cold and still, and lay peaceably side by side. The sobbing and wailing that rose form the numerous mourners were enough to melt the heart of flint. "My father!" "My brother!" "My husband!" "My son!" and similar expressions were simultaneously ejaculated. Few eyes were dry in the large assembly present. The funeral procession was three-quarters of a mile in length. All were buried in the same graveyard a few feet from each other.

COLD! COLDER!! COLDEST!!! Where is "the oldest inhabitant?" Did he ever know it so cold for successive days so early in the season? It has lasted now five days without rising the mercury in our thermometer above zero, and at times letting it down 10 to 12 degrees below. Tuesday, the congealed vapor came down in snow for a few hours, when it cleared again, just as night came on, giving us a delightful evening with a bracing atmosphere, which, on Wednesday morning was a "little too strong for weak stomachs," being several degrees below zero. It gave way somewhat along the middle of the day, but as night came on, the cold intensified and the mercury again looked up from below nothing; and this (Thursday) morning, as we go to press, it is cold, colder, coldest.

☞ The annual meeting of the Steam Fire Engine Company, City of Rockland, No. 1, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, was held at their Hall on Thursday evening of last week. The following is a list of the officers elected:—

O. P. MITCHELL, 1*st Foreman.*
J. P. INGRAHAM, 2*d Foreman.*
BENJ. BURR, 3*d Foreman.*
E. R. NASH, 1*st Foreman of Hose.*
J. C. SPEAR, 2*d Foreman of Hose.*
JOSEPH CLARK, 3*d Foreman of Hose.*
A. H. WHITTEM, *Clerk.*
J. W. SOULE, *Treasurer.*
B. F. SARGENT, *Steward.*

On Tuesday evening last, this company and invited guests sat down to an oyster supper, provided by the officers elect, to which ample justice was done, especially by the members of the press, who seldom have the privilege of "wooding up" on such delectible fare.

> "When next they meet,
> For such a treat,"

May we be there to eat.

☞ Six hundred and seventy thousand tons of water pour over Niagara every minute. But more water than this is converted into suds yearly, in the washtubs of the world, by the use of the STEAM REFINED SOAPS. No sort of laundry or house-cleaning work can be perfectly done without them.

THE CITY LIQUOR AGENCY.—The Agent of our City Liquor Store inform us that his sales for the past year have been to the amount of $5,046.96. The expenses for the same time being $350 netts. Leaving for profit the pretty little sum of $569.24.

THE BOSTON ELECTION.—Mr. Shutleff, elected Mayor of Boston, on Monday, by about 500 majority, was supported not only by the full democratic strength, but by most of the license law Republicans. A Similar combination carried the city in November by 1500 majority.

☞ Brown, Thurston and Co., have disposed of their interest in the Price Current to the Messrs. Rich. Mr. M. N. Rich its founder and editor, will continue in editorial charge. The Price Current is an excellent and reliable commercial print and deserves the hearty support which it receives from the business men of our State.

Some boys in Kansas City lately found an intoxicated person lying on the pavement; when they took him up, placed him in a dry goods box, and nailed him up. He didn't go home till morning.

For the Gazette.

Books in the Running Brooks, and What I have to Say.

I.

A placid stream that wound its devious course through blooming fields and woods of balmy fragrance, bore on its silent bosom a lone canoe of dusky redoman's workmanship. It worked its way along the sedgy bank and carried in its course a dusky-skinned and long-haired aborignal. With slow and silent stroke he sped along, with eager eyes, bent forward in expectancy, and ears awake to catch the slightest sound, and head erect, defiantly. He paused and gazed toward the expanding east, and in the distance saw tall spars, with wide, out-spreading arms, mantled with white. Then turned he to the North, then to the South, and through the shadows of the clustering trees their whitish smoke arose. With drooping head and nerveless grasp, he changed the course of his frail birchen vessel, and sadly left. The omen of impending Fate shone on him like the melancholy beams of autumn setting sun. The lingering hope grew brightest ere it perished, and in the gathering twilight fear and hope were mingled. Fate looked with pitiless unconcern, and hope expired before her stern decree. An exile from the heritage of ages.

II.

That placid stream runs on, untroubled by the redoman's whoop or birchen craft, but on its banks of green, the shouts of gleesome children sound, and playful gambols woo the weary aged to rest in ease upon its verdant banks. On summer eve, when glowing fireflies flit the balmy air, and crickets chirp with frolic-loving joy, and children roam with hearts aglow with buoyancy, the stream flows on with tinkling, liquid sound, drawn from the interposing stones that seek to check its journey. As summer heats increase, and Sol's unpitying beams fall like a silent cataract of flame, it drinks the waters like a giant's thirst, and leaves its bed exposed: a slimy pool, whose noisom vapors breed distemper. Soon Autumn comes with grateful rains, and autumn rains soon fill the void to welcome Winter's coming. And when the Winter came with breezes from the Pole and hardened its fair bosom like a stone, exulting children bound their irons on, and, clad in fur and warm apparel, sped on its icy face, with ruddy cheeks and hearts unvexed by cares. But soon the chains of winter's forging broke, and, in the narrow bed, piled high aloft, the bands of Winter gathered. Far from above, the surging waters pour and force the icy beds still higher, till one grand surging strain breaks up the mass and hurrying on tremulous in the race, floats to the silent ocean. But not before a tribute is enforced, and some small house is drifted from its moorings, or sundry cellars gulphed within its maddening course, or various struggling pigs baptized in the small flood, on Main street carried out to sea.

III.

Oh! thorny rose, the fragrance thou exhalest, affords no dearer pleasure than our stream, for thou dost scratch and take away the pleasure of thy sweetness. 'Tis said that every poison has its antidote. The rushing cataract inspiring fear, yields up its wildness to ingenious man, and in its dashing course, Invention's wheels are moved, and happy homes are made, where wealth and freedom dwell, that we might envy. Here flows the brook (how long we cannot say) which nature has endowed with various charms. Let us improve by Art what Nature fails to do, and find in it a means of great advantage. Stir up our sleepy wits and make subservient to the public good the idle stream that idly flows to the ocean. Behold! indifferent man, a placid stream whose lowly bed drains from the neighboring farms their surplus water, and slakes the oxen's thirst, and yields to happy childhood a happy playground. And see in it a token of great good. Veteran of the Press! Organ of Reform! If weightier subjects do not permit you to speak of local evils, give others a chance to make it known and propose a remedy. A distracted brook gives forth a wail. Let it be heeded. For years we have been an eye-sore to the public. We have been the author of too much. If somebody is drunk, he is found in the "Brook," for it is so easy to ask a fellow down on the wharf to settle some difficulty in ten minutes. And if an insurance agent straggles in that direction, he finds something to his advantage; but the Brook's disadvantage, premiums go up. In dog days it is declared to be insalubrious, in wet weather the muddiest place in the city.—How many more faults, it is useless to speak of. I propose a remedy for one—and that the most obvious annoyance—that is the mud.—Organ of Reform, why is the "Brook" (so called) wet in rainy weather? It is the lowest place, you say—what is the effect when the water comes in contact with earth, and heavy teams plough through it? obviously mud. How stop the formation of mud? Prevent the accumulation of water. By what means? Draining it off as it falls. How will you proceed? Sink a hole, so as to empty into the Brook underneath, cover with a grate and run off through it what water settles. Thus we get rid of water and free ourselves from mud. We grow cheerful: we feel encouraged: we even soar like the eagle: our wings expand: the rumbling sounds of distant moving teams with weighty loads of sparkling blue veined rock pass and repass, bound to the burning kilns, and leave no track of muddy violence behind. Shed copious tears, oh weeping Spring, at Winter's broken reign; let autumn sigh, with vapors lifted from the Southern sea, yet ye may blow and shed your vapors freely, but we are safe: our grate is our preserver. No longer need we walk with heels upraised and toes inclined obliquely downward, and pantaloons tucked in our boots, or stepping with a cautious tread, pause at the hidden dangers.

For the present, fare you well.

JUNIUS.

☞ The Farmington *Chronicle* says that Mr. Ephraim Hinkley of Phillips, started in company with some others for a logging camp beyond Rangeley Lake. His companions having got a few rods the start of him, he mistook an old logging road for their trail. He soon became bewildered and lost, wandered about all day, sometimes hearing or imagining he heard voices, but yet unable to make himself heard or to find his comrades. The night was intensely cold. Mr. H. crawled into a hollow log, sleeping but little at a time for fear of freezing. Meanwhile the non-appearance at the camp excited alarm, and the lumbermen turned out and scoured the woods in all directions. Mr. Hinckley was finally found about five o'clock of the second day, in a very exhausted state, and at but a short distance from the camp. As an illustration of the hardships of a life in the woods, Abner Toothaker, Esq., and his son started at 5 o'clck p. m. to cross the Rangeley Lake in a boat to procure further assistance, but did not get across on account of the ice until six o'clock next morning, being on the lake all of a bitter cold night, in a open boat.

AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD LINE.—We clip the following from the New York Times:

> We have from Kansas the important information that the building of the Lawrence & Galveston Railroad has been begun, and that the first section of the line, thirty miles south of Lawrence to Ottawa, will be completed by the end of the present year. This is an exceedingly important public work, which was projected ten years ago, and which is destined to have a great influence upon the business interests of the farther Western States. It proposes to connect Kansas and the adjacent regions by a line running directly south, with the seaport of Galveston, Texas, and hence with the commerce of the world. The exports and imports of that vast section, instead of going across the continent by way of the Eastern States, will then move to market upon a comparatively short and straight line; and the saving in time, transportation and cost will be immense. Ships from all countries will bring their goods to Galveston, which can then be carried by one sweep, and in short time, to the cities on the Missouri River, and to all the country from thence to the Rocky Mountains. We expect, however, it will be some years before the entire road is completed.

☞ The Boston Traveller has this story: "Captain Stone, who commands the Cuba, is remarkable for his silence, so much so that some of his passengers have thought him in doubt. A lady who knew his peculiarity in this respect addressed him during a dense fog on the banks of Newfoundland, as follows: 'Captain is it always foggy here?' 'Madam,' replied the captain, 'how should I know? I don't live here.'"

☞ An immense business is doing on the Kansas Pacific Railway in the transportation of cattle from the herds at Abilene. Long trains are moving daily, and about five hundred loads were received at the packing establishment at Ottawa on the 30th ult.

☞ Jeff Davis remarked in conversation with his friends in Baltimore, that a Southern rebel would yet be President of the United States, and it would not be long until they had everything their own way in out of Congress. He also talks of his trial for treason as a farce.

☞ Dr. Hall assails the idea that men rest by doing nothing. He says the only healthful rest, while our system remains as it is, is to be busy. Men of force and industry will everywhere tell you "it is the hardest thing in the world to do nothing." The true object of rest is recuperation, and that is best brought about to the body, by exercising a different set of muscles; and as to the brain, by calling into requisition a different set of organs or powers, causing the mind to act upon new objects.

☞ The citizens of Bangor propose to construct a canal from Pushaw Lake to the Kenduskeag river, within the city limits. The *Whig* says this will open a highway whereby the produce of numerous localities within twenty and thirty miles of Bangor, for the greater portion of the year, can be transported by means of water craft within the city limits, at much less expense than that undergone at present. The expense of the undertaking will be small. The Legislature will be asked for a charter at the next session.

☞ An intelligent woman from the "ould country," once remarked that she thought people accomplished a good winter's work in Maine if they kept themselves from freezing. Our recent cold weather justifies such a view of the case, we think.

☞ Servant looks into the breakfast room: "Please, madam, there's a beggar in the kitchen wants something to eat." Mistress; "Give her the water in which the egs were boiled, Bridget, it is quite nutritious."

Every foot of land on which Belfast, Ireland, is built is owned by one man, the Mirquis of Donegal. Every citizen has to pay tribute to him. His income is from one to two million dollars per annum.

DEATH OF A MAINE SHIPMASTER—Capt. Geo. A. Buckminister of Saco, Me., master of the ship Indian Merchant, was accidently killed at St. Helena, where he put in to make repairs, last September. He was on his way at night on the 27th, from Jamestown to his vessel when he fell from the glacis of the fortification upon the beach and broke three or four ribs. The road upon the glacis was undergoing repairs, of which he was not aware, and there being no light to mark the break in it, he fell over the sea wall. Medical aid was promptly rendered, but inflammation set in and he died on the 4th of October, aged 37 years.

AN INDIAN PRACTICAL JOKE.—Some of the Saginaw Indians are intense wags in their way. One of them, having given a trader some annoyance, was told that in case he was seen again with a bottle it would be taken from him and thrown into the fire. A few days after the Indian appeared with a pint flask in his blanket, as usual; but the trader was as good as his word and demanded the bottle, which the Indian gave up and started for the door. The trader threw the flask into the stove, and out came the windows and the trader following close behind. The next time that a man burns an Indian's whisky bottle he will examine it to see whether its contents are whisky or gunpowder.

☞ The United States Senate has expunged the word "honorable" from its journal. The clerk had prefixed this title to the names of the senators, and Mr. Buckalew moved to strike it out. The Senate agreed, and its members are hereafter plain "Mr." This is republican simplicity.

☞ The Republican triumph in North Carolina is so thorough as to surprise even the Union men themselves. The majority for reconstruction will probably reach 75,000. This is not due to "negro predominance," for the whites outnumbered the blacks some 34,000 on the registry lists. Over thirty thousands whites voted for the convention, and the *personnel* of that body, including 13 negroes in a total of 120 members is said to be excellent.

☞ F. E. Pillsbury for two years past Democratic candidate for Governor, has announced that he has purchased the Maine Standard and and will assume its entire control as soon as arrangements can be completed.

☞ The Boston Daily Advertiser has recently been enlarged giving its readers about six columns more of reading matter than formerly, and various typographical and mechanical improvements have been introduced which will make it still more acceptable. This excellent paper has now a large circulation in Maine which is constantly increasing. Published by Dunbar, Waters & Co., 20 Court street, at $12 per annum, with a liberal discount to clubs.

☞ The Bath Times is informed that Capt. John Patten a day or two ago presented to the Orphan's Home in that city a U. S. bond which, with the accrued interest, ammounted to $1030.

☞ James Keegan, the well known Augusta livery stable keeper, was relieved of his pocket book and about $600 cash, in Boston a day or two since, by pick-pockets who followed him upon the train, knowing that he had considerable money with him.

☞ The *Tribune* says that there are some $300,000,000 of specie in the country which is now merchandise, but which resumption of specie payments will restore to its natural and proper function as money; so, if $200,000,000 of greenbacks and national bank notes should be driven in and cancelled because of resumption, we should still have more money than now.

☞ Mr. John Quill makes the following offer: "I will walk with any good-looking girl who has a fortune in her own right, upon any given moonlight night, both parties to go as slow as they please, and neither to hurry back to the starting point. I will then, on the word, walk into her affections, and walk off with her fortune."

The Augusta correspondent of the Boston Herald says that the last hearing before Insane Asylum Investigating Committee will take place this week. It is believed that the investigation will show that the charges of mismanagement, &c., are without foundation.

SAFETY consists not in escape,
From dangers of frightful shape—
Earthquakes may tremble 'neath your feet,
Yet you may die from what you eat;
Lightnings may flash around your head,
Yet you find death from eating bread

Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus makes not only the nicest, most palatable food, but prevents all those diseases that arise from a disordered stomach.

SUICIDE. On Thursday morning last, Mr. Thomas Peters of Bluehill, was found dead by his bedside. He had been about his business as usual the day and evening before, but for some days had been complaining of feeling unwell. He retired to his room between 9 and 10 o'clock, undressed and went to bed. But some time in the night he arose, and lighted his lamp, and took a skein of yarn from an adjoining room, made a slip-noose with it around his neck, and passed the end over the bed-post, and threw himself from the bed. When found, his knees and hands were resting upon the floor, but he was dead.

Mr. Peters was about 35 years of age, son of Daniel Peters, and was expecting to be married soon. He was a young man of kind heart and upright life, generally cheerful, and always ready to do a deed of kindness. No cause is known to exist for the fatal deed. His death under any circumstances would have been a deep affliction to his aged parents, who relied upon him for support, to a considerable extent, but the affliction comes, in this way, with double severity.—*Ellsworth American.*

LOSS OF A ROCKLAND SCHOONER.—Captain Pannell, of brig Uncle Sam, which arrived at Boston on Tuesday last, from Mobile, reports that on the 7th inst., when 30 miles E. S. E. from Cape Ann, fell in with the schooner Superior, of Rockland, with a cargo of plaster, from New York to Boston, in distress, having sprung a bad leak, which the crew had been vainly striving to lessen at the pumps for twenty-four hours. The vessel being in a sinking condition, with three feet of water in the hold, it was thought best to abandon her, and all hands were safely transferred to the brig, and brought to that port.

☞ A lady, modestly attired, was on her way to New York, on board one of the Hudson river night boats. She sat quietly reading in the ladies' cabin, when a flashy dressed dame, a shade or two whiter outside, mistaking her for a servant, rudely accosted her with, "Do you know this cabin is for ladies?" "Certainly I do," was the answer; "and have been wondering for some time why you are here."

FROM EUROPE

FLORENCE, Dec. 8.—It is reported that General Garibaldi has again disappeared from the Island of Caprera, and it is feared that another attempt against Rome will be made by the party of action.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Fears are entertained here of a ministerial crisis in consequence of the last speech of M. Rouher on the Roman question in the Corps Legislatif. Prince Napoleon is about to leave Paris for Monsa, in northern Italy, where he will meet his father-in-law, King Victor Immanuel.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—It is thought that the scheme of a European conference for the settlement of the Roman question will be defeated by the speech of Minister Rouher, which indicates that the French government has already prejudged the whole case.

LIMERICK, Dec. 9.—The obsequies in honor of Allen, Gould and Larkin, who were executed at Manchester, took place here yesterday. The proceedings were quite imposing. Over 10,000 persons walked in the procession which marched through the principal streets of the city.

LONDON, DEC. 10.—It is inferred from the tenor of the speech made by Mr. Rouher in the Corps Legislatif that the French Emperor has adopted a policy on the Roman question which co-insides with the views and desires of the clerical party. This impression is strengthened by the tone of the French press since the speech was delivered. The liberal journals are greatly dissatisfied, while the clerical organs seem pleased and jubilant.

PARIS, DEC. 10—Evening.—Minister Rouher has made some official explanations in regard to the old Luxemburg dispute. He affirms that the first suggestion for a change of the frontier came last year from Prussia, and declares that since the settlement of the controversy which followed the London conference, France has entertained no thought of territoral extension by negotiation or conquest.

The Impeachment Project.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1867.

The impeachment project met its death in the House, on Saturday, by a direct vote upon the report drawn by Mr. Williams and submitted by Mr. Boutwell.—Everybody seemed gratified that the motion to lay on the table was withdrawn and a square vote taken upon the committee's resolution, and nine-tenths of the republicans are gratified that the majority forced a vote without allowing any more time for talk, as it was plainly evident that Messrs. Logan, Schenck and other impeachers only wanted an opportunity to scold and vituperate. The fifty-seven members who voted for impeachment are of course all republicans, and by States are classed as follows:—Kansas; Minnesota, California, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, one each; Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Iowa, two each; New York and Wisconsin, three each; Ohio and Tennessee, five each; Illinois and Indiana, six each; Missouri eight, and Pennsylvania nine. The one hundred and eight anti-impeachers were made up of sixty-six republicans and forty-two democrats and conservatives. The sixty-six republicans are classed by States as follows: Missouri, Tennessee, Indiana New Hampshire, Connecticut, Nevada and Rhode Island, one each; Wisconsin, West Virginia and New Jersey, two each; Vermont three; Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Maine, four each; Pennsylvania, five; Massachusetts, seven; Ohio, nine, and New York, thirteen.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1867.

The Senate committee on foreign relations, at a meeting this morning, had the Danish Island treaty under consideration for a short time, but took no action thereon. The treaty is for the purchase of but two of the islands, St. Thomas and San Juan, and the price named is $7,800,000. The committee is not likely to report the treaty to the Senate until after the holidays.

The Indian peace commission will hold its first formal meeting to-morrow, by which time Gen. Harney is expected.—Nothing has yet been done by any member toward making up the report. General Sherman and Senator Henderson are likely enough to be designated as a subcommittee to draw up that document.—The commission is nearly or quite unanimous against the policy of transferring the control of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, if it can be managed where it is on fair and honorable principles. It is also nearly unanimous in the opinion that the whites are chiefly to blame for the present Indian difficulties, and that if treaty stipulations on our part were faithfully observed, there would be rare cause for complaint against the Indians.

The Senate finance committee have not yet come to any decision on the House anti-contraction bill, nor has a formal discussion of the matter been entered upon. It has been talked over enough, however, to show that a favorable report from the committee is not by any means certain, though the western members of the House still believe it will definally carried. The committee are understood to be favorable to the House bill exempting cotton from taxation after this year. An effort is making to induce them to exempt this year's crop, but this does not promise to be successful.

Dealers in whiskey and others directly interested in a reduction of the tax on that article, are here in force for the convention which meets to-morrow. A preliminary caucus was held this evening to block out business, appoint committees, &c. A prominent distiller from Illinois is presiding at, and there will be over one hundred delegates in the convention. The indications seem to be that Congress will be asked to reduce the whiskey tax to fifty cents per gallon.

The military nominations sent to the Senate yesterday by the president, numbering over two hundred, mainly of captains and lieutenants in the regular army appointed last spring and summer.

Senator Wilson left this evening for Richmond, having been invited there by many prominent delegates of the reconstruction convention. He will be gone two days and may make a brief speech.

General Sheridan, who is now in Chicago, is expected back here in ten or twelve days, to remain until after the holidays.—*Special Cor. Bost. Adv.*

From the Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Honolulu dates of Nov. 14 are received. The King had completed his new residence at Malokin. He gave a grand banquet there, attended by all the natives and a few foreigners.

The Honolulu *Advertiser* publishes an account of the discovery of land hitherto unknown in the Arctic ocean, by Capt. Long of the whaleship Nile. It is thought this territory will prove to be the Polar continent so long sought after. The past season has been the mildest which has been experienced by the oldest whalemen, and Capt. Long was able to reach lat 73 30. He examined the land attentively along its entire southern coasts, which he sketched. It appears to be quite elevated, and has a mountain near the centre, about longitude 180, resembling an extinct volcano and estimated to be about 3000 feet high. Capt. Long named the country Wrongell's land, after a Russian explorer.

The western point of the coast in latitude 70 45 north, longitude 78 30 east, he named Cape Thomas, after the seaman who discovered it. The southeast point he called Cape Harvan. The Nile sailed several days along the coast and approached within fifteen miles of the shore. The lower part of the land was free from snow, and appeared to be covered with vegetation. It was impossible to tell how far the land extended northward. Ranges of mountains could be seen until they were lost in the distance.

A horrible tragedy took place on the American whaling barque Eagle. A negro seaman murdered a Portuguese boy, and afterwards cut his own throat.

Municipal Elections.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.

Dr. N. B. Shurtleff was chosen Mayor of Boston to-day, receiving 8,333 votes, against 7,875 for Otis Norcross, present Republican incumbent.

In Charlestown, Mayor Hall was re-elected.

LYNN, Dec. 3.

Mayor Usher was re-elected to-day,—217 majority.

LOWELL, Dec. 9.

George F. Richardson was elected Mayor of this city to-day.

WORCESTER, Dec. 9.

Hon. James B. Blake was re-elected Mayor to-day with a board of Republican Aldermen, by 1440 majority. The total vote was 4187. Republican Councilmen are elected in six of the eight wards.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS., Dec, 9.

Nathaniel Pierce, democrat, was elected mayor of this city today by 423 majority.

Abstract of the Report of the Secretary of Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, says the finances of the United States, notwithstanding the continued depreciation of the currency, are in a much more satisfactory condition than they were when the Secretary made his last annual report. Since the 1st day of November, 1866, $493,399,263 of interest bearing notes, certificates of indebtedness and of temporary loans, have been paid or converted into bonds, and the public debt, deducting therefrom cash in the Treasury, which is to be applied to its payment, has been reduced $59,805,555. During the same period a decided improvement has also been witnessed in the general economical condition of the country. The policy of contracting the currency, although not enforced to that extent authorized by law, has prevented an expansion of credits to which a redundant and especially a depreciated currency is always an incentive, and has no little influence in stimulating labor and increasing production. Industry has been steadily returning to the healthy channels from which it was diverted during the war, and although incomes have been small and trade generally inactive, in no other commercial country has there been less financial embarrassment than in the United States.

Since the 1st of September, 1865, the temporary loans, certificates of indebtedness and five per cent. notes have all been paid, with the exception of small amounts. The compound interest notes have been reduced from $217,624,169, to $71,878,040, $11,560,000 having been taken up with three per cent. certificates; seven and three-tenths notes from $830,000,000 to $337,978,800; United States notes, including fractional currency, from $459,501,311 to $337,871,177; while the cash in the Treasury has been increased from $88,218,055 to $133,998,398. The anticipations of the Secretary may not be fully realized. The grain crops of 1866 were barely sufficient for home consumption. The expenses of the War Department, by reason of Indian hostilities and the establishment of military governments in the Southern States, have greatly exceeded the estimates. The government has been defrauded of a large part of its revenue upon distilled liquors, and the condition of the South has been disturbed and unsatisfactory.

These facts and apprehensions created in Europe, and to some extent at home, by the utterances of some of our public men upon the subject of finance and taxation that public faith might not be maintained, may postpone the time when specie payment shall be resumed; but, notwithstanding these unexpected embarrassments, much preliminary work has been done, and there is not, in the opinion of the Secretary, any insuperable difficulty in the way of an early and permanent restoration of the specie standard. It may not be safe to fix the exact time, but with favorable crops next year, and with no legislation unfavorable to contraction at this session, it ought not to be delayed beyond the 1st of January, or at farthest the 1st of July, 1869. Nothing will be gained, however, by a forced resumption. When the country is in a condition to maintain specie payments they will be restored as a necessary consequence. To such a condition of national prosperity as will insure a permanent restoration of the specie standard the following measures are, in the opinion of the Secretary, important if not indispensable:

First—The funding or paying of the balance of the interest bearing notes and the continued contraction of the paper currency.

Second—the maintenance of the public faith in regard to the funded debt.

The Secretary has no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the National Banks should be sustained. They are so interwoven with all branches of business, and are so directly connected with the credit of the government, that they could not be destroyed without precipitating upon the country financial troubles which it is now in no condition to meet. At some more propitious period, when the Union shall have been fully restored, and all the States shall have attained that substantial prosperity which their great resources and the energy of their people must sooner or later secure for them, it may perhaps be wise for Congress to consider whether the national banking system may not be dispensed with. The present is not a favorable time to consider this question.

On the subject of public revenues the Secretary says:

In order that the present tariff should be a revenue tariff, important modifications will be necessary, which cannot be intelligently made until business ceases to be subject to derangement by an irredeemable currency. The Secretary does not, therefore, recommend a complete revision of the tariff at the present session, but there are some features of it, and some matters connected with it, which require early attention.

The experience of the department discloses many advantages dependant upon the collection of duties on imports when the rates are high and estimated on an ad valorem basis. Without recommending an exclusive adoption of ad valorem duties, the Secretary would suggest for the consideration of Congress whether the system might not with propriety be extended to all commodities on which the duty bears a large proportion to value, or of which the foreign market price is subject to great fluctuations, or is from our cause with difficulty ascertained.

The importance of the restoration of the Southern States to their proper relations with the federal government cannot be over-estimated. A curtailment of the currency and the maintenance of the public faith are not all that is required to restore the country to perfect financial health. We need, in addition to these, a united country—united in fact as well as in name. It may be proper for the Secretary in this report to discuss the measures regarded by him as best calculated to bring about this most desirable result. This, however, he feels it his duty to say, as he substantially said in his last year's report that the question of reconstruction, as a purely financial question, is, in his judgment, second in importance to none that Congress will ever be called upon to consider.

There is a general sentiment among taxpayers that the exemption of government bonds from local taxation is not exactly right, and that it ought to be in some way avoided in future issues. The Secretary has no hesitation in admitting that he is in sympathy with the sentiment. The difficulty in the way, however, as has been suggested, arises from the fact that if the bonds hereafter to be issued were to be subject to local taxation, very few would be held where taxes are high, and there would be a constant tendency to a concentration of the States and counties and cities where taxes are low, or in foreign countries where they would escape taxation altogether. It is a matter of great importance that government bonds should be a desirable investment in all parts of the country, and it is obvious that the States should be in some manner compensated for the right now denied of taxing them as other kinds of property are taxed.

After giving the subject careful consideration, the Secretary can suggest no better way of doing it than by an issue of bonds, to be known as the Consolidated Debt of the United States, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and having twenty years to run, into which all other obligations of the government shall as rapidly as possible be converted, one-sixth part of the interest at each semi-annual payment be reserved by the government and paid over to the States, according to their proportion.

The Secretary estimates that the receipts and expenditures for the three quarters ending June 30, 1868, will be $296,000,000. The expenditures for the same period, according to his estimates, will be 295,000,000; leaving a surplus of estimated receipts over estimated expenditures of $1,000,000. The receipts for the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1868, are at 381,000,000; the expenditures for the same period are estimated at 372,000,000; leaving a surplus of estimated receipts over estimated expenditures of $9,000,000.

Since the first day of September, 1865, the debt has been reduced $266,185,121. Now if such a reduction could be made while the industry of one-third part of the country, by reason of war and the un

LIFE AND DEATH.—Those who wish to lay up something for old age, or their families in case of death, should examine into the merits of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, it being the largest Company in existence with Cash Assets of $23,000,000, insuring last year 14,783 persons to the amount of $51,706,133. Policies are issued on all the different plans.—System all cash, dividends increasing annually, with the age of the policy. Payments in this Company of fifteen full annual premiums, has been on an average sufficient to pay for a Life Policy.

To those who wish to avail themselves of the benefit of the Non Forfeiting Law of Massachusetts in Life Insurance can find in the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, a model company. Both of these well known Campanies are represented by Messrs. Prince & Cilley, Custom House Block, Rockland.

FIRE.—We would inform those whose polices on their buildings, stock, &c., are about expiring, or those who are not insured, that quite a list of our citizens of Rockland and vicinity have found it to their pecuniary advantage to call on Messrs. Prince & Cilley, general Insurance Agents, Custom House Block, Rockland, before reinsuring or insuring elsewhere.

NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.—Possession is said to be "nine points of the law;" but the cook who has possession of a package of Pyle's Saleratus has the *whole* law of bread, biscuit, and cake making in her own hands. Be sure that you get the right kind. Sold by grocers everywhere, in pound packages.

Nature's laws admit of no infringement; the mind and body both dispute the right to be overworked. Rarely, however can a bodily ill be found, resulting from undue exposure, that will not succumb to that magic Pain-Killer, American Life Drops. Used externally or internally.

COMMENDATORY.—We cannot speak in too high terms of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. It is a well-tried Remedy and invariably cures. Why will you suffer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, when so good a remedy can be obtained so easily.

We are ready and willing to warrant Johnson's Anodyne Liniment to be the best article that can be used for coughs, colds, dysentery, diarrhœa, cramp and pain in the stomach or bowels. It is equally safe and effective for children or adults.

Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders may be given to cattle whenever a need of condition medicine is indicated by loss of cud, horn-ail and for red water in cows.

CAPILLARY ADORNMENT.—The best is the cheapest. Use "Barret's Hair Restorative." First Premiums awarded.

A DISTRESSING COUGH, causes the friends of the sufferer almost as much pain as the sufferer himself, and should receive immediate attention. Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY speedily cures coughs, colds, influenza, sore throat, &c. It will always relieve consumption and in many well attested cases it has effected a perfect cure.

We have been priviledged to examine the AMERICAN ORGANS, manufactured in Boston, Mass., by S. D. & H. W. Smith. For Parlor or Church music and as an accompaniment to singing, for an instrument of its size, we have never heard anything more rich or grand. We are not surprised to learn that the manufacturers find it difficult to supply the demand for their instruments. The church demand alone would be a match for the enterprise and skill of this large establishment. No congregation is excusable for having poor music, when it is easy to improve it at so little cost, by the purchase of one of these organs. As an addition to the parlor, they rank hardly second to the piano. There is a rich fulness in their tone, a variety and power in expression that is an invaluable addition to home singing.—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal.* 2w51

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

ANCIENT FINE ARTS.

To the Editor of the New York Herald:—Respecting the relics of pre-claim ware found in the late exhumations at Herculaneum, which have been forwarded to the Society of Antiquities in London, whereof your correspondent says the bottle resembling Drake's Plantation Bitters was undoubtedly placed among the the ruins by the agent of Dr. Drake, we desire to state he is incorrect in every respect. If a bottle was found there bearing our lettering, the language of the Ancient Romans was different from the accepted literature of that day. Our Agent has other business than this in Europe, and has not been in Italy at all. No doubt Americans carry Plantation Bitters to Rome; but trying to impose upon a society of Antiquarians in this way, seems quite useless, and we do not appreciate the joke. It is unnecessary for us to spend money in Europe while we are unable to supply the demand for these celebrated Bitters here. Respectfully,

2w51 P. H. DRAKE & CO.

WE JUDGE FROM THE IMMENSE SALES THAT MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (*new style*) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING (*in one bottle*) is preferred by every one. Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. 4w49

☞ Females should not fail to use Miss Sawyer's Female Restorative or Women's Friend for all diseases that spring from irregularity Price 50 cts. Sent by mail on receipt of 75 cts. L. M. Robbins and C. P. Fessenden, Agents for Rockland.

N. WIGGIN, M. D.—Office in Wilson & White's Block. Residence on Myrtle St. Office hours 9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M. Private consultation from 7 to 8 P. M. Dr. Wiggin gives special attention to the treatment of diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Heart and Kidneys. Also, all diseases of women and children. Consultation by letter promptly attended to and medicine sent by mail, or the Dr. will visit patients out of town. Dr. Wiggin is a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. LIVOR

MAY BE consulted at ROCKLAND, during the last five days in every month.
Rockland, Nov. 29th, 1867. 5tf

ITCH! ITCH!! ITCH!!!

SCRATCH! SCRATCH!! SCRATCH!!!
in from 10 to 48 hours.

Wheaton's Ointment cures **The Itch.**
Wheaton's Ointment cures **Salt Rheum.**
Wheaton's Ointment cures **Tetter.**
Wheaton's Ointment cures **Barbers' Itch.**
Wheaton's Ointment cures **Old Sores.**
Wheaton's Ointment cures **Every kind of Humor like Magic.**

Price, 50 cents a box; by mail, 60 cents. Address WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
For sale by all Druggists. 1y42

Catarrh Can be Cured!

Headache relieved, and in fact every disease of the nose and head permanently cured by the use of the well-known remedy,

Raeder's German Snuff!

Try it, for it costs but 25c. For sale by all Druggists; or send 25c to O. P. SEYMOUR & CO., Boston, and receive a box by return mail. 1y43

INFORMATION.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same, soft, clear and beautiful, can be obtained without charge, by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, CHEMIST.
1y23 858 Broadway, New York.

MOTH & FRECKLES.

The only reliable remedy for those brown discolorations on the face called Moth Patches and Freckles, is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, 49 Bond st., New York. Sold by all druggists in Rockland and elsewhere. Price $2 per bottle. 6m14

DR. S. S. FITCH'S

"FAMILY PHYSICIAN,"

Seventy-six pages; price 25 cents. Sent to any address. No money required until the book is received, read, and fully approved. It is a perfect guide to the sick or indisposed.
Address DR. S. S. FITCH, 25 Tremont street, Boston.
Jan. 20, 1867. 1y7

Oriental and Detersive Soaps.

This is the deelly the best and greatest labor-saving Soap in the world. It is made upon a new principle, and is warranted to give entire satisfaction. One pound of it will go as far as three of any other family soap. Clothes need no boiling, very little hard rubbing, no washboard required. Over two hundred thousand families are now using it.
For sale by dealers everywhere.
Manufactured only by
MCKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & Co.,
Philadelphia and New York.
November 18, 1867. 6m50eow

For all the Protean forms of Disease originating in

SCROFULA,

there is nothing can equal the purifying effects of Iodine when administered in a pure state.

Dr. A. Anders' Iodine Water

is a pure solution of Iodine dissolved in water, without a solvent, and is the best remedy for Scrofula and kindred diseases ever discovered. Circulars free.
J. P. DINSMORE,
Sold by Druggists generally. 36 Dey St. New York.
Nov. 28, 1867. 4w50

DODD'S NERVINE
And Invigorator.

THIS Medicine is a NERVE TONIC. It stops the waste of vitality, braces the Nerves, and quietly regulates the system. Sleeplessness, Irritability, Loss of Energy, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Local Weakness, and a general falling of the mental and bodily functions, are the common indications of Nervous Disease. Dodd's Nervine and Invigorator is a complete Specific for all these troubles. It is also the best, as it is also the most agreeable

Remedy for Female Complaints

ever offered to the public. Prostration of the Strength, Hysteria—retained excessive, irregular or painful menses—yield to its magic power.

TO MOTHERS.

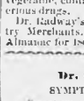
Mothers! we also commend the NERVINE for use in the diseases, which afflict children while Teething, as certain to afford quick and greatful relief. The stupefying Syrups, of which Opium is the principal ingredient, are dangerous to life, impair the functions of the stomach and bowels, and actually impede the healthy growth of your offspring. To cure Wind Colic, regulate the bowels, soften the gums, and relieve pain, the NERVINE will always be found safe and efficient.

Don't Use Anything Else!

☞ Dodd's Nervine contains no OPIUM or other poisonous ingredient. For sale by all Druggists.
Price One Dollar per bottle.
B. H. STORER & Co., Proprietors,
1y40 No. 75 Fulton-street, New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The REV. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 162 South Second Street, Williamsburgh, New York. 1y23



C. P. FESSENDEN,
Druggist & Apothecary,
NO. 5 KIMBALL BLOCK,
Rockland, Me.
April 30, 1864. 19tf

To Owners of Horses and Cattle.

TOBIAS DERBY CONDITION POWDERS ARE warranted superior to any others, or no pay, for the cure of Distemper, Worms, Bots, Coughs, Hide-bound, Colds, &c. in Horses; and Colds, Coughs, Loss of Milk, Black Tongue, Horn Distemper, &c., in Cattle. They are perfectly safe and innocent; no need of stopping the working of your animals. They increase the appetite, give a fine coat, cleanse the stomach and urinary organs; also increase the milk of cows. Try them, and you will never be without them. Hiram Woodruff, the celebrated trainer of trotting horses, has used them for years, and recommends them to his friends. Col. Philo P. Rush, of the Jerome Race Course, Fordham, N. Y., would not use them until he was told of what they are composed, since which he is never without them. He has over twenty running horses in his charge, and for the last three years has used no other medicine for them. He has kindly permitted me to refer any one to him.—Over 1,000 other references can be seen at the depot. Sold by Druggists and Saddlers. Price 25 cents per box. Depot, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York.
Nov. 26, 1867. 4w50

ON THE TOPMOST WAVE

of popularity, without a competitor, and defying competition, bound to flourish as long as

THE GOOD SHIP TRUTH

spreads her sails, or nature produces fiery tinted hair, or Time sheds its white spray on human heads,

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

wins "golden opinions from all sorts of people," and can never "go by the board" while it is desirable by man or woman to be comely. Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, 68 Maiden Lane, New York.—Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.
November 28th, 1867. 4w50

R. R. R. PILLS.

Composed of vegetable extracts (prepared in vacuo) they purify the blood, regulate the liver, and purge all corrupt and putrescent humours from the system.

One of Dr. Radway's Pills contains more of the active principle of cure, and will act quicker on the Liver, Bowels, Stomach, Kidney, Bladder, Blood, &c., than four or six of the ordinary common Purgative or Cathartic Pills sold under various names, or than ten grains of Blue Mass.

True comfort for the aged and others afflicted with Costiveness and Paralysis of the Bowels.

One to Three of Radway's Pills—once in 24 hours, will secure regular evacuations from the bowels. Persons who for 20 years, have not enjoyed a natural stool, and have been compelled to *use injections*, have been cured by a few doses of Radway's Pills.

Dr. Radway's Pills cure all Diseases

of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. One to six boxes warranted to effect a positive Cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Dr. Radway's Pills sold by all Druggists and Country Merchants. Price 25 Cents. See Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1868. 2w50

No. 1.

Dr. Schenck on Dyspepsia.

SYMPTOMS, CAUSES, AND REMEDY.

Symptoms of Dyspepsia—A sense of fullness, lightness, and weight in the stomach, together with flatulency, sudden rushes of anger, constant belching of wind, water-brash, and vomiting, and a great desire what a person calls an all-gone feeling at the pit of the stomach; frequently there is also a palpitation of the heart, which physicians mistake for heart disease, and when the stomach is in this condition it is coated with a mucous or slime. The fresh fibrous portions of the stomach, similar to what we see in tripe, is what throws out the gastric juice, and when the stomach gets a thick coat of slime on it, it prevents the gastric juice from flowing, and digestion ceases. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic dissolves the mucus or slime, and restores the stomach to its natural condition.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills are also required to carry off this morbid matter. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption are caused from this diseased state of the stomach; the liver becomes torpid, it ceases to throw out bile, and in a short time the whole system is deranged. The mucous membranes of the bronchial tubes sympathizes with the other organs, and before the patient is aware of it, he or she has Bronchial or Pulmonary Consumption.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup cannot act freely through the blood when the system is in this broken-up condition, without the aid of the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. The Liver has all the venous blood to strain, and when it gets in a morbid condition, blood and bile run through the system mixed, and the whole body becomes yellow and the blood so thick, it can hardly run through the veins. In a majority of cases hemorrhages occur from this thick condition of the blood. The Mandrake Pills act on the Liver similar to calomel, or they do what it does—it unlocks the gall bladders, starts the bile, and the blood begins to circulate naturally through the veins, and the hemorrhages cease. If, when persons are attacked with hemorrhage, they would first take a good purgative, something that would act on the liver, they would soon be relieved from bleeding from the lungs, and it is the only way, for astringents are only temporary, and irritate the bronchial tubes, and lay the groundwork for consumption.

DR. SCHENCK will be professionally at his rooms every week, 32 Bond Street, New York, and 53 Hanover Street, Boston, from 9 A.M. until 3 P.M. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $5.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover Street, Agents for Boston. For sale by all druggists.

MASONIC MEETINGS,

MASONIC HALL.

CLAREMONT COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR:
Stated Conclaves, 1st Monday of each month.
DR. C. N. GERMAINE, *E. C.*
J. R. BOWLER, *Recorder.*

KING SOLOMON'S CHAPTER OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS.
Stated Convocations, 1st Thursday in each month.
G. A. MILLER, *H. P.*
C. R. MALLARD, *Secretary.*

AURORA LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.
Stated Communications, 1st Wednesday of each month.
G. D. STCLAIR, *S. W.*
ENOCH DAVIES, *Secretary.*
Rockland, June 1, 1866. 2tf

Why Suffer from Sores!

WHEN by the use of the Arnica Ointment you can easily be cured. It has relieved thousands from

BURNS, SCALDS, CHAPPED HANDS, CUTS, SPRAINS,

and every complaint of the skin. Try it, for it costs but 25 cents. Be sure and ask for

Hale's Arnica Ointment.

For sale by all druggists, or send 25 cts. to O. P. SEYMOUR & Co., Boston, and receive a box by return mail.
Jan. 10, 1867. 1y4

P. P. O.

Try a box of POLAND'S PLANTATION OINTMENT. The best Salve in the World. Take no other, but insist on having this.
For sale by all Druggists and country dealers.
Dr. J. W. POLAND, Manufacturer.
☞ See Advertisement. 1y43

Turner's Tic Douloureux or Universal Neuralgia Pill is a safe, certain and speedy Cure for Neuralgia and all Nervous Diseases. The severest cases are completely and permanently cured in a very short time. Neuralgia in the face or head is utterly banished in a few hours. No form of Nervous Disease withstands its magic influence. It has the unqualified approval of many eminent physicians. It contains nothing injurious to the most delicate system. Sold everywhere. Sent on receipt of $1.00 and two postage stamps. TURNER & CO., 120 Tremont st., Boston, Mass., Proprietors.
Boston, July 4, 1867. 1y29

N. C. FLETCHER,
Druggist & Apothecary,
OPPOSITE BAY VIEW HOUSE,
CAMDEN, Me.
February, 14, 1866. 9tf

SETH E. BENSON,
APOTHECARY,
Corner Main and Park Streets
SPEAR BLOCK, ROCKLAND, MAINE.
January 14, 1866. 3tf

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

In the whole history of medical discoveries NO REMEDY has performed so many or such remarkable cures of the numerous affections of the THROAT LUNGS and CHEST, as this long-tried and justly celebrated *Balsam*. So generally acknowledged is the superior excellence of this remedy that but few of the many who have tested its virtues by experience fail to keep it at hand as a speedy and certain cure for sudden attacks of *Cold*—fully believing that its remedial powers are comprehensive enough to embrace every form of disease, from the slightest cold to the most dangerous symptom of pulmonary complaint.

UNSOLICITED TEITIMONY.

From REV. FRANCIS LORDELL, *Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Connecticut.*

"I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity to bear testimony to the virtues of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I have used it—when I have had occasion for any remedy for Coughs, Colds or Sore Throat,—for many years, and never in a single instance has it failed to relieve and cure me. I have frequently been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with sad misgivings, but by a liberal use of the Balsam my hoarseness has invariably been removed, and I have preached without difficulty.

I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public speakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly exposed."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.
Nov. 28, 1867. 4w50

ADDRESS TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to restore existence desirable. If you are suffering or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or ropy, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? Is the bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business-men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflamed by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men from badly-cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state or weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of late Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of 18 years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
604 Broadway, New York, and
104 South 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
Nov. 28, 1867. 1y10

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the adviertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street, New York.
May 21, 1867. 1y24

MARRIAGES.

In this city Dec. 7th, by Rev. Geo. Pratt, Mr. Marston W. Woodman and Miss Julia S. Cates, both of Rockland.

In Waldoboro', Nov. 19, by Rev. H. B. Marshall, Mr. Elijah Dyshon and Miss Kate Achorn.

Nov. 30th, by the same Mr. Leonard C. Hupper and Miss Rosalinda Mank.

Dec. 7th, by the same, Gilman H. Benner and Miss Diadama H. Clark, all of Waldoboro'.

In Bangor, 4th inst., by Rev. G. W. Field, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Howard of Washington, D. C., to Mary Katherine, daughter of J. R. Foster, Esq., of B.

In Newcastle, Nov 28, Mr. George E. Hitchcock of Damariscotta, and Miss George T. Hopkins, of N.

In Wiscasset, Nov. 28, Mr. Lincoln W. Gibbs and Miss Sarah L. Baker, both of Wiscasset.

In Belfast, Thanksgiving evening, Mr. Alvah Mudgett of Stockton, and Miss Olivia Stevens of B.

In Islesboro', Nov. 21, Mr. Isaac H. Herrick of Islesboro', and Mrs. Flavilla Roberts of Belfast.

In Belfast, Nov. 27, Weston W. Dow and Miss Jane N. Haverner, both of B.

In Searsport, Nov. 28, Mr. Clinton Whitman and Miss Eliza C. Field, both of S.

DEATHS.

In this city, Dec. 5, Miss Mehitable Stover, aged 61 years, 11 months, 21 days.

In this city, Dec. 6, Arthur M. Blood aged 36 years, 11 months, 28 days.

In Cushing, Nov. 26, Mr. Levi L. Spear, aged 39 years. [Portland papers please copy.]

In Castine, Dec. 3, of Diphtheria, Alice C. Spear, aged 13 years, 8 days.

In Camden, Nov. 21, William Milliken, aged 67 years, 10 months.

In Camden, Dec. 4, Mrs. Clarissa Howe, wife of Jonas Howe, aged 53 years, 7 months.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ROCKLAND.

Arrived.

Dec 4, schs Emma L. Gregory, Thorndike, Salem; Arctic, Healey, Boston; Lizzie Guptill, Spalding, Salem. 5th, schs Boundbrook, Perry, Boston; Planet, Dermot, Portland; Angeline, Hix, Vinalhaven. 7th, schs Richmond, Guptill, Portland; Minnie Cobb, Ingraham, Boston. 9th, schs Mary Brewer, Speer, Portland; Fleet Wing, Nash, Boston; Amelia, Ellens, Portland; Copy, Thomas, Boston; R C Thomas, Crockett, Boston;

Sailed.

Dec 6, schs Uncle Sam, Smith, Boston; Roundbrook, Perry, Boston; Lizzie Guptill, Spalding, Boston. 9th, sch Solon, Perry, Boston. 10th, sch Excel, Hatch, Boston.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

HOLMES'S HOLE—sch E Arcularius, Bickmore, for Boston.

Ar 8th, sch Willie Harris, Wass, Rockland for N Y.
Ar 9th, sch Saxon, Hatch, Norwich for Islesboro'.
NEW ORLEANS—Ar 30th ult, schr A. F. Ames, Ames, New York.
Cld 30th, brig Lizzie M Merrill, Ulmer, Havre.
Towed to sea 2d, barque Cephas Starret, and schr Oriental.
Ar 3d, ship Forest Eagle, Hosmer, Rockland.
Below 4th, barque Hanson Gregory, 20 days from Boston.
Below 5th, coming up, barque Iddo Kimball, Grant, from N Y.
SAVANNAH—Ar 9th, sch Angie Amesbury, Amesbury, Boston.
BALTIMORE—Cld 7th, schs Louiza Crockett, Crockett, Providence; Willie, Staples, Cardenas.
NEWPORT—schs Oregon, Pease, Rockland for N Y; Union, Averill, Rockland for N Y.
BOOTHBAY—Ar 1st, sche Maine, Hix, and Vicksburg, Haskell, Rockland for N Y.
CHARLESTON—Ar 7th, sch Nellie Bowers, Rockport.
GEORGETOWN—Ar 27th, sch S E Woodbury, Searsport.
PORTLAND—Ar 9th, sch Abstract, Rockland for Boston.
NORFOLK, VA—Ar 5th, sch Clara, Smith, Rockland.

DISASTERS.

Sch Emeline McLean, from Boston for Baltimore, before reported ashore in Hell Gate, was got off at high water without damage.

Barque Ocean Eagle (of Rockland) Luce, at New York from Bordeaux via Cork. Had strong N W gales; lost sails; was 10 days W of the Banks.

Barque Aberdeen, from Ellsworth for Matanzas, before reported put into Portland, has a hole in her bottom from striking a rock; will discharge for repairs.

Sch Montezuma, Bulger, was in contact with sch Halatia, (Br) Lawson, from St. John, NB, on the night of the 6th. The M had mainsail torn to pieces; the H lost jibboom.

Sch Jennie Lind, from Boston for Machias, with assorted cargo mdse, ran ashore Tuesday night, Dec. 3, on the Western Cuckold, and was a total loss.

Sch Forest, Strout, from Boston for Millbridge, with a valuable cargo, was wrecked at SW Harbor on Friday night; crew saved, with a portion of the rigging and sails.

MEMORANDA.

SHIPBUILDING—The prospect for shipbuilding at Damariscotta another season is not flattering, yet there are to be a number of frames cut for large class vessels, in case business will allow of their being built.

Six crews have gone to Virginia from Thomaston to cut frames for ships from 1100 to 1500 tons each, which will be put up if business prospects will allow.

SPOKEN.

Nov 5, 100 miles SW of Cape Flattery, barque Camden, from San Francisco for Puget Sound.

Rockland National Bank.

THE Stockholders of the Rockland National Bank are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held at their Banking Rooms on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868 at 10 o'clock A. M., for the choice of Directors and transaction of any business that may legally come before them.
Per Order W. H. TITCOMB, *Cashier.*
Rockland, Dec. 11, 1867. 3w52

Georges National Bank.

THE Stockholders of THE GEORGES NATIONAL BANK OF THOMASTON, are hereby notified that their ANNUAL MEETING will be held at their Banking House on the second TUESDAY of JANUARY next, at 2 o'clock P. M., to choose a board of Directors for the ensuing year, and act upon any other business that may legally come before them.
Per Order J. C. LEVENSALER, *Cashier.*
Thomaston, Dec. 9, 1867. 3w52

Notice.

THE commencement of the WINTER TERM of the public schools in district No. 1 has been changed to

Monday, December 30,

except the Miscellaneous school which will commence at the City Hall, MONDAY, Dec. 16.
C. R. MALLARD, *Agent.*
Rockland, Dec. 11, 1867. 2w52

CENTS' FUR CAPS

Selling for $1.25.

At T. A. WENTWORTH'S.

Rockland, Dec. 12, 1867. 2w52

For Sale!

A FIRST-RATE WORK HORSE. Thoroughly broken, sound and perfectly kind. Is a good roadster and accustomed to all kinds of work on the farm and in the city. Color, sorrell, weight 1150, six years old last May, price, $225. Also a one-horse Rhogen—has been used five months and in perfect repair, price $50; a one-horse sled in perfect repair, $25. One single harness $18.
FRED CROCKETT,
Rockland, December 12, 1867. 2w52*

FOR SALE!

A FIRST-RATE HORSE, Smart, sound and perfectly well broken and kind.
Weight, 1100—Color, white—age, 9 years. Price $300.
WM. H. WASHBURN,
Rockport, Me.
December 5th, 1867. 2m51*

Sanford's Independent Line.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—ONE TRIP A WEEK

Freights Reduced.

OUTSIDE ROUTE FROM BANGOR TO BOSTON. The large, staunch, steamer

KATAHDIN,—CAPT. J. P. JOHNSON,

WILL leave Winterport for Boston, and intermediate landings on the river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., arriving at Rockland at about 5 o'clock, P. M.

RETURNING—Leaves Foster's Wharf, Boston, for Winterport and intermediate landings on the river, every Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, arriving at Rockland every Saturday morning at about 5 o'clock.

☞ Freight taken at reduced rates.
B. W. FARWELL, *Agent.*
Agent's Office at Police Court Room, in Berry Block, Rockland, Dec. 10, 1867. 1tf

PORTLAND and NEW YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

The Splendid and fast sailing Steamships DIRIGO, *Capt. H. Sherwood*, and ARANGOLIA, Capt. W. W. SHERWOOD, will until further notice run as follows:

Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 38, East River, New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine. Passage, in State Room, $6.00. Cabin passage $4.00. Meals extra.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

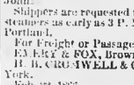
Shippers are requested to send their Freight to the steamers as early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.

For Freight or Passage apply to
EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West Street, New York.
Feb. 22, 1866. 19tf

Eastern Stage Company.

BATH AND ROCKLAND

WINTER



Arrangement.

ON and after Dec. 10th, 1867, coaches will run as follows, every day except Sunday:

Leave Squirrelock House, Bath, every day, (except Sundays,) at 7 o'clock, A. M. and 2½ o'clock, P. M.

Leave Rockland every day (except Sundays,) at 2 and 6 o'clock, A. M. The 2 o'clock stage connects with the 6 o'clock train for Boston. Passengers by the 6½ o'clock stage stop in Bath over night and take the 6¼ A. M. train for Boston.

Connecting with all trains on the Portland & Kennebec and Androscoggin Railroads; also with the Steamboats leaving Bath for Boston.

Through tickets are sold to Boston and Portland, by the drivers, at reduced rates. Also at the Boston & Maine and Eastern R. R. Depots in Boston, Portland and Kennebec in Portland.

Extra Coaches and teams furnished at shortest notice.
BERRY, RICKER & WHITE.
April, 12, 1867. 1tf

Horse Shoes and Horse Nails

AT the Brook.
21tf H. H. CRIE.

PRICES OF LADIES' DRESS FURS

— AT —

T. A. WENTWORTH'S

Ladies' American Sable collars, from	$14 00 to $25 00
Ladies' American Sable muffs, from	9 00 to 50 00
Ladies' Fitch coll ars, from	8 00 to 50 00
Ladies' Fitch muffs, from	6 00 to 20 00
Ladies' Russia Squirrel collars, from	5 00 to 20 00
Ladies' Russian Squirrel muffs, from	5 00 to 12 00
Ladies' Imitation Fitch collars, from	5 00 to 12 00
Ladies' Imitation Fitch muffs, from	5 00 to 6 00
Ladies' River Sable collars, from	3 50 to 8 00
Ladies' River Sable capes, from	8 00 to 20 00
Ladies' River Sable muffs, from	4 50 to 7 00
Children's Fur collars, from	1 25 to 8 00
Children's Fur muffs, from	2 00 to 8 00

T. A. WENTWORTH,
NO. 5 BERRY BLOCK.
Rockland, Dec. 5, 1867. 51tf

A Challenge!

$1,000 That there is not a man in *this city* who can walk *one hundred miles* in *forty-eight hours* and find better coal than the

SUFFOLK COAL,
FURNACE,
EGG,
STOVE, & NUT,

sold by

G. W. BROWN & CO.,
51tf NO. 6 RANKIN BLOCK.

Special Caution.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that Certain Parties are manufacturing and vending a certain sort of Pills, for certain nefarious purposes using my name, or so much of it as to give my friends and the public, the impression that I originated the formula, and that they are sold by my sanction and at my instance and suggestion; and whereas, again disclaiming, denying, absolutely, positively and most emphatically, that such is the case. I do hereby, under a solemn conviction of duty to my fellow men and to my God, pronounce the whole thing a fabrication, instituted by the spirit of the Devil, to compromise my great reputation and business, and bring reproach upon the cause of the Redeemer, to which I am most earnestly devoted and which constitutes my meat and drink, and also upon the profession of which I feel that I am one of its bright and shining lights. This manifesto is given to the public, under a solemn sense of duty, and all honest and purely-minded persons will govern themselves accordingly.
DR. R. L. BAYNES,
Homœopathic Physician and Dentist.
Rockland, Dec. 5, 1867. 4m51

Fishing Tackle.

LINES Leads, Hooks, Gaugings, &c., &c., at the Brook.
21tf H. H. CRIE.

Porgie and Herring Nets.

AT the Brook.
21tf H. H. CRIE.

CEMENT,

SAND, Hair and Lime, at
40tf GEO. W. BROWN & CO.'S No. 6 Rankin Block.

Potash in Lump.

BEST quality. Also Babbitt's Potash and Concentrated Lye, in one pound cans, at
W. O. FULLER'S.
Rockland, April 18, 1867. 18tf

HARDWARE!

HARDWARE!

THE subscribers have now in Store, one of the

Largest and best selected

STOCKS OF HARDWARE,

ever offered to the public in this county. Having been engaged in this business for the past twelve years, they think that they understand the wants of the community; and being in direct communication with the

New York, Boston & Portland Markets

they will keep their stock so replenished as to meet the wants of every purchaser, both in quality and price, and *in price as low as the lowest.* Their stock consists in part of the following goods:

Cut Nails,	Thumb Latches,
Clinch Nails	Store Door Latches,
Boat Nails,	Gate Latches,
Galvanized Nails,	Butts and Screws,
Clout Nails	Tower Bolts,
Trunk Nails	Store Door Bolts,
Sheet Lead	Chain Bolts,
Sheet Zinc,	Carriage Bolts,
Sheet Copper,	Steel Squares,
Lead Pipe,	Iron Squares,
Iron Pipe,	Try Squares,
Copper Tacks,	Plumbs and Levels,
Octagon Glass Knobs,	Jack Planes,
Plain Glass Knobs,	Smooth Planes,
Silvered Glass Knobs,	Short Jointers,
Porcelain Glass Knobs,	Hand Saws,
Mineral Knobs,	Buck Saws,
Rosewood Knobs,	Farmer

The Star Shuttle

SEWING MACHINE

The First Hand Sewing Machine that takes the

Lock Stitch.

IT is an entirely NEW and NOVEL invention. It takes the same stitch as the Wheeler and Wilson, Singer and all other shuttle machines, alike on both sides of the article sewed. It is adapted to all kinds of *Family Sewing*, making a beautiful and perfect stitch.

Any person with ordinary intelligence can learn to sew with it in a very short time.

Those wishing to purchase a Family Sewing Machine are invited to call and examine the *Star Shuttle Machine* before purchasing.

Price, Hand Machine,	**$20 00**
Price, Foot Machine,	**35 00**
Price, Cabinet Case Machine,	**100 00**

For sale by

O. S. ANDREWS,
No. 3, Kimball Block, Rockland.

I deem it essential to the public interest to subjoin a few certificates from those who have used the machines.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have used the *Star Shuttle Sewing Machine*, and find it to be all that it is advertised. It will do any kind of work that can be done with any other Family Sewing Machine, and do it as well and as fast. Very plain and simple, and easy to learn to run them.

MRS. E. LIBBY, Rockland.
MISS MIRA BARTER, Rockland.
MRS. LUCY H. ANDREWS, Rockland.
MRS. CHARLES H. KNOWLTON, Rockland.
MRS. E. A. HEALEY, Rockland.

November 8, 1867. 47tf

FOR SALE

—AT THE—

MUSIC STORE,

PIANO FORTES, ORGANS, NEW AND SECOND HAND MELODIANS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, ACCORDEONS, FLUTINAS, FLUTES, FIFES, DRUMS, &C.

Singing Books, Instruction Book, Sheet Music and Strings.

FANCY GOODS.

Photographs, Albums, Autographs Pictures (of various kinds), Frames and Mouldings, Ladies' Reticules, Portmonnaies, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Perfumeries, Beads, Dolls, Knives, Stationery, &c. Also, a large assortment of Toys.

Second hand instruments taken in exchange for new.

ALBERT SMITH.
November 8, 1867. 47tf

BONNETS! BONNETS!

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY

Winter Millinery!

JULIA S. FREEMAN & CO.,

HAVE just returned from NEW YORK and are now opening a large and carefully selected stock of

Millinery

AND FANCY GOODS.

Consisting of

BONNETS, HATS, VELVETS, Ribbons and Flowers of every desirable style.

—ALSO—

Pattern Bonnets and Hats,

in all the latest shapes.

Laces, Embroideries, Ruffllings, Veilings, Handkerchiefs, Linen and Lace Collars, Cuffs, &c.

A splendid assortment of

KID GLOVES,

Colored Velvet Ribbons Wove Edges, Trimmings, Buttons and Corsets of the best shape and quality.

Trusting to be able to offer SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS in qualities, styles and prices, we respectfully invite you to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

JULIA S. FREEMAN & CO.
Rockland, Oct. 24, 1867. 46tf

As Cheap as the Cheapest!!

J. W. CROCKER,

(Successor to Crocker & Hunt,)

DEALER IN

FLOUR OF ALL GRADES, CORN AND MEAL,

Pork, Lard, Butter and Cheese;
Japan, Oolong and Souchong Teas;
Java, Porto Cabello and Rio Coffee;
Granulated, Coffee and Brown Sugars;
Porto Rico, Muscavado and Cuba Molasses;
Pure, Ground and Whole Spices;
Citron, Currants and Raisins;
Macaroni, Vermicilli and Corn Starch;
Starch, Salt, Soap,

and in fact every thing that can usually be found in a first class grocery store; all of which will be sold at the Lowest Market prices.

Thankful to my friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage bestowed on the late firm, the subscriber hopes by constant attention to the business to merit a continuance of the same.

J. W. CROCKER.
NO. 1 ATLANTIC BLOCK, Cor. Main and Sea Sts.
Rockland, Nov. 7, 1867. 47tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Doctor Frye,

WOULD respectfully inform his patrons and the community that he has not retired from practice—as has been maliciously reported—but will be found at his office in KIMBALL BLOCK, over O. S. Andrews' Book Store when not professionally absent.

The slate on the office table will show where he may be, in the absence of an office boy.

Orders left on the slate, or at O. S. Andrews' Book Store *by day*, and orders *by day or night*, left at his house on Lime Rock street, will be promptly attended to.

Doctor Frye is a medical graduate of the University of New York, and has the experience of an extensive practice in Medicine, and in Surgery and Obstetrics. He has given careful attention to the diseases of Women, and believes his opinions and practice will be found reliable. 2m44

House for Sale!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, the northerly half of her dwelling house, situated in the northerly part of the city, near the North Main line Railway. Said house is two stories, well arranged for two families. For particulars, apply to the owner on the premises.

LUCY GROVER.
Rockland, Nov. 20th, 1867. 6w49

Putnam Horse Nails.

40 BOXES Wholesale or Retail at the Brook,
30tf H. H. CRIE.

COAL! COAL! COAL!!

WHITE ASH,

EGG COAL, FURNACE COAL, STOVE COAL, NUT COAL, and LORBERRY STOVE COAL; also GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL, for Blacksmith's use.

☞ All orders given to M. O. Morse, or left at the store will be promptly attended to.

Geo. W. Brown & Co.,
40tf No. 6 Rankin Block.

WHEAT MIDDLINGS,

FINE FEED, Shorts, Rye Meal and choice Graham Flour, for sale by
42tf G. A. SAFFORD.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR for pickling, warranted, for sale, by
42tf G. A. SAFFORD.

A Small lot of those nice SAGE CHEESE. Call before they are all gone at
42tf G. A. SAFFORD'S.

Boat Nails.

BOAT Rivets and Burrs. A full assortment at the Brook.
52tf H. H. CRIE.

PORTLAND BUSINESS CARDS.

CUSHMAN, A. & CO., Manuf'rs and Jobbers of warranted Boots & Shoes, 34 Union St.

U. S. Clothing

WAREHOUSE.

O. H. PERRY,

HAS just returned from Boston with the largest and best assortment of men and boys

Fall and Winter

CLOTHING

ever offered in the City of Rockland, and at less prices than can be bought for, elsewhere our MOTTO IS SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES.

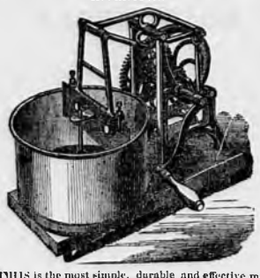
$2.000 worth of Trunks,

Valises and Traveling Bags will be sold lower than can be bought elsewhere. A large assortment of LONG RUBBER COATS FROM $8.00 UP TO $10.00, Cape Ann Oil Clothes and Hats, common Oil Clothes and Seamen's outfitting goods of all kinds cheap for cash, furnishing goods, Guns, Pistols, Cartridges, Gun Caps and Gun Fixtures of all kinds. Please call and examine this large stock of goods before purchasing and see for yourself, for I will sell them less than can be bought elsewhere.

No. 1 Perry Block, Lime Rock St.
Rockland, Sept. 12, 1867. 39tf

STARRETT'S
PATENT
Meat and Vegetable Chopper.

A GREATLY NEEDED AND SUCCESSFUL INVENTION.



THIS is the most simple, durable and effective machine of the kind ever invented; is perfect in construction and in its operation; strong, and not liable to get out of repair, and so easily worked that a child can chop more meat with it in *half an hour*, and *do it better*, than a woman can with the hand chopper and tray in a whole day. It does not grind the meat, leaving it *stringy*, but cuts clean and nice. It is of use through the entire year, as it is adapted to cutting Sausage and Mince Meat, Hash, Fish, Apples, all kinds of esculents and every article of food which requires chopping. It everywhere meets with universal favor, and has already become an indispensible article in many families, boarding-houses, hotels, restaurants, bakeries, butcher-shops, in the New England and Middle States. It occupies no more room than a common chopping tray, and is as easily cleaned. Increasing orders for them are coming in from every quarter.

A practical test of their merits is the only recommendation needed, but for the benefit of those who have not yet had the opportunity of trying them, we will add a few of the many flattering testimonials in their favor, that are freely given to J. TAYLOR & CO.

PORTLAND, July 5th, 1867.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Portland, having a short time since purchased Starrett's patent Meat and Vegetable Choppers, and having used them in our several families, Hotels and Shops, find they do all the Patentee claims for them, and we would not do without them for five times the cost, if we could not get other machines like them. W. M. LEWIS, American House; JOHN TAYLOR, St. Lawrence House; JEWETT & COOK, Eating House, 310 Congress Street; L. D. COLE, Eating House; W. C. COBB, Baker; WM. THOMPSON, Baker; R. LEWIS & CO.; N. J. DAVIS, United States Hotel.

PRICES.

No. 1. Small Family Size, chopping 3lbs. Meat, &c., &c., fine, at a time, in 2 minutes,..... $5.00
No. 2. Large Family Size, chopping five or six lbs. Meat, &c., fine, at a time, in 3 minutes, 8.00
No. 3. Hotel, Restaurant, Boarding House, and Bakers' Size, chopping eight or ten pounds Meat, &c., fine, in four minutes,..... 12.00
No. 4. Hand or Power Machine, for Butchers' or Bakers' use, chopping fifteen or twenty pounds Meat, &c., fine, in five or six minutes, 40.00

All orders addressed to
A. R. BILLS, Spofford Block,
where Machines can be seen and examined any time during the day and evening.
Rockland, August 1, 1867. 33tf

ARE YOU INSURED?

COCHRAN'S FIRE, MARINE —AND— Life Insurance Agency.

BERRY BLOCK, ROCKLAND MAINE.

RISKS taken on Dwelling Houses, Household Furniture, Stores, Stocks of Goods, Finishing Risks on buildings in process of construction, and all other insurable property, in the following companies, known to be safe and prompt in the adjustment of losses. Also, Marine Risks on Vessels, Freights and Cargoes.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.
Hartford, Conn.
Incorporated, 1810. Perpetual Charter.
Cash Capital, $1,000,000. Assets, over $1,778,000.

Ætna Fire Insurance Company.
Hartford Connecticut.
Cash Capital $3,000,000. Assets over $4,000,000

Home Insurance Company.
New York City.
Cash Capital $2,000,000. Assets nearly $4,000,000.

Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.
New York City.
Cash Capital $1,000,000. Assets $1,312,000

International Insurance Company.
New York.
Cash Capital $1,000,000. Assets $1,418,647

Home Insurance Company."
New Haven, Conn.
Cash Capital $1,000,000. Assets $1,440,116

Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co.
Springfield, Mass.
Cash Capital $500,000. Assets $690,171

City Fire Insurance Company,
Hartford, Conn. Cash Assets $450,000

Putnam Fire Insurance Company.
Hartford, Conn. Cash Assets $617,478

Roger Williams Fire Insurance Co.
Providence, R. I. Cash Assets $200,000

Union Insurance Company.
Bangor, Maine. Cash Assets $235,379

Life Insurance.

Life Insurance effected in perfectly reliable Companies, and in all the varied forms. On the Whole Life plan, premiums paid annually; or on the Ten Annual Payment plan, by which the policy for a whole life is paid up in ten years, and then the policy holder receives Annual Dividends in cash, and the policy thereby becoming a source of income.

Also as above on Five, Fifteen, and Twenty Years plans.

Life Insurance also effected payable at a given age to the insured, should he live beyond said term, or to his executors in case of prior death.

Travelers' Insurance Company.
Hartford, Connecticut. Cash capital $500,000.
Insures against loss of life by accident in every form, also makes a weekly payment for any disability in consequence of accident. All Losses adjusted and promptly paid at this Agency.

Hartford Live Stock Ins. Co.,
Hartford, Conn. Chartered Capital $500,000
Incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut, with a perpetual Charter.
Insurance effected on Horses and other Live Stock, against death by accident, or any other cause.

E. H. & G. W. COCHRAN.
Rockland, May 30, 1867. 24tf

COTTON WARP,

BEST QUALITY,

And all numbers, constantly on hand,

SIMONTON BROTHERS,
50tf ROCKLAND AND CAMDEN.

Free Present of $25 Value!

To any one for a few days service in any town or village. Information and Gift sent upon receipt of stamp.
HALE & CO.
12w42 No. 3, Tremont Row, Boston Mass.

WILLIAM GLEASON,

Land Surveyor and Conveyancer.

OFFICE—VOSE'S BLOCK, Over the Post Office.

Will attend to the Surveying of Lands, writing Deeds Wills, &c.

Union, March 28, 1867. 16tf

SIMONTON BROTHERS.

CAMDEN.

WE take pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Camden and vicinity, that we have just received a large and well selected stock of

Ladies, Misses and Children's

Boots Shoes & Rubbers

And as these goods are **all new** and purchased during the late depression in business, we feel confident we can offer great inducements to purchasers of goods in this line. Please examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

SIMONTON BROTHERS.
Camden, Oct. 4, 1867. 42tf

W. O. FULLER,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

WARREN FACTORY GOODS

AT wholesale, in this vicinity. I have now on hand and am constantly receiving, a prime Stock of these most desirable Goods, consisting of

HEAVY FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS,
BLUE MIXED & SCARLET SHIRTING FLANNEL plain and twilled.
40-inch ALL-WOOL BLANKETINGS.
40-inch COTTON-AND-WOOL BLANKETINGS,

Cassimeres and Satinets

of all grades, heavy and light, for Men and Boy's wear,

Beaver Cloths, very Heavy, for Overcoatings.

All of which I will sell at the lowest prices at retail, and to the Trade at the same prices as sold at the Factory. And here you may always depend upon getting the genuine *Warren* Goods, and not a bogus article.

☞ Please call and examine these Goods, and you shall be suited in PRICE and QUALITY.

Spear Block.
Rockland, December 15, 1865. 52tf

NEW FURNITURE STORE

FRANCIS TIGHE,

HAVING leased the "FRYE BUILDING, on Main Street, Four Doors North of Lime Rock Street,

(Opposite Harrington's Block Factory.)

INVITES the attention of the citizens of Rockland and vicinity to a fresh and well selected stock of

Parlor, Dining-Room, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture,

Spring Beds, Mattresses,

and all descriptions of goods usually called for in the Furniture Trade in this vicinity, which will be sold as low as the market will afford. Furniture of any desired style, which may not be in stock, will be furnished in the shortest time and at the lowest prices.

Furniture Repaired and Upholstered,

and all the usual JOB WORK of a Cabinet Maker's business done to order, in the best manner.

Designing to do business on the square, to keep a well-selected stock, and give my customers the benefit of the lowest market prices, I invite all in want of goods in my line of trade to give me a call before making their purchases.

F. TIGHE.
Rockland, November 2, 1867. 1y46

Peerless Cooking Stove

THE ONLY COOKING STOVE AMONG HUNDREDS OF

COMPETITORS

That was awarded a MEDAL at the great

PARIS EXPOSITION.

THIS Stove is in all respects fully equal, and in some particulars greatly superior to any Cooking Stove heretofore offered to the public, embracing, as it does, all the advantages of the best stoves in use, together with some entirely new and very desirable features, by which the faults or defects known to exist in all other cooking stoves are in this stove remedied.

By a new and patented method of introducing hot air into the Oven, the following valuable results are obtained.

1st. An equal Temperature in all parts of the Oven, so that no article while baking or roasting requires to be changed or turned.

2d. A great saving in amount of fuel required in Baking.

3d. Complete ventilation of the Oven; a current of heated air constantly passing through it.

4th. A new method of conveying air upon the fire consuming the gases and making a gas-burner of practical utility.

No dust can escape while shaking or dumping the Grate, and the arrangement of the Ash Pan is very simple, and works admirably.

The fire can be perfectly controlled and kept through an entire season without rekindling.

It has a new regulator for controlling the draft.

It has a large Oven, and is a quick baker.

It works equally well for coal or wood.

Every Stove is made of the best quality, pure Pig Iron, and warranted not to crack.

It is mounted in the best manner, and for beauty of design and smoothness of castings cannot be surpassed.

In all the requisites of a first-class Cook Stove, the Peerless, as its name indicates has no equal in the market. For sale by

S. M. VEAZIE,

Agent for Rockland and Thomaston,

No. 2 Atlantic Block, Rockland
September 25, 1867. 41tf

CLOAKS & CLOAKINGS

LATEST STYLES,

Opening this Day,

—AT—

SIMONTON'S CLOAK EMPORIUM!

Having received our *PATTERN GARMENTS* for the FALL and WINTER, together with a very choice selection of

Fancy Cloakings,

and every description of TRIMMINGS for same, we feel confident we can please those who may favor us with a call.

Garments made to order at short notice; and those who prefer to have their Garments made elsewhere can have them *Cut free of Charge*, by purchasing their cloth at our store.

Prices as low as at any house in the State.

SIMONTON BROTHERS,
42tf ROCKLAND & CAMDEN.

AT G. A. SAFFORD'S

WILL be found Flour of all grades, Corn and Corn Meal, Graham Flour, Rye Meal, Wheat Middlings, Fine Feed and Shorts, fresh ground and of good quality. Also a very choice lot of Teas selected particularly for this market. Groceries of all kinds, and the prices so low it will astonish you. 42tf

WISE'S, SKATE & STRAP OPERA HOUSE,

7 & 8 Kimball Block.

JOHN P. WISE, - - - - Manager.

This New House is a few doors north of the POST OFFICE.

ADMITTANCE FREE. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

TIME ALTERED.
DOORS OPEN AT 6½ A. M.

Business commences as soon as the customers arrive, when SKATES and STRAPS will be sold at such prices as to astonish the multitude.

ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,

originated and executed by the most talented Artists on Skates and Straps in the world; always on hand and weekly receiving new supplies to our stock.

Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1867,

and every day until further notice, will be performed the very popular comedy of

TURN OVER SKATES.

After which the very desirable play of

SMALL PROFITS,

a piece seldom performed in this city, but which will be brought out this season at this establishment to the satisfaction of all, and cannot be found fault with by the

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Sir Peter Caudle, as also Daniel Pratt, the Great American Traveler, will be present.

The whole to conclude with the wonderful performance of

GOOD FITS.

a performance which has astonished thousands.—None should fail to witness this splendid entertainment.

A succession of Novelties in the shape of

SKATE TRIMMINGS.
EAR MUFFS.
SKATE GIMBLETS,
ICE SPURS.

☞ Don't forget to visit this New Opera House, at Nos. 7 & 8 KIMBALL BLOCK.
Rockland, Nov. 21, 1867. 49tf

GRAND RALLY

FOR THE

STOVE CAMPAIGN!

WAR has been proclaimed against the high price system in the STOVE TRADE, at

J. P. WISE'S,

Nos. 7 & 8, Kimball Block,

Where can be found the largest and best variety of

Cooking & Parlor Stoves

both of wood and coal. Air Tight, Parlor, Cook, Box, Store, Office, and Schoolhouse Stoves.

Sole agent for the celebrated

McGregor Portable and Brick Furnaces,

Also, the Carpenter Parlor Stove,

which have given such universal satisfaction since they have been introduced in the market. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Also, the

MAGIC, & EXCELLENT COOK,

which have proved themselves *ne plus ultra* of cooking stoves. Also, a large assortment of

Custom Made Tin Ware,

Enameled and Iron Ware, Zinc, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Registers, Wooden Ware, House Furnishing Goods of all kinds. Cisterns and Chain Pumps,

Agricultural Implements,

Table and Pocket Cutlery, Brittania Ware, Bird Cages, Fish Lines, Hooks, &c.

☞ House Plumbing, Iron and Lead Work done to order.

Remember that No. 7 & 8 Kimball Block is the place where you will get more goods for your money than at any other establishment in the city.

J. P. WISE.
Rockland, Nov. 21, 1867. 49tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER CLOAKINGS,

AT

W. O. HEWETT'S,

No, 1 SPEAR BLOCK.

Consisting in part of

MOSCOW,
BEAVER,
UNION BEAVER,
BLACK DOESKIN,
BLACK TRICOT,
BURLINGTON,
CHINCHILLA,
MERRIMAC CLOAKINGS,
SILVER FOX, &C., &C.

Garments cut and Made at the shortest notice.

All Garments cut Free of Charge when the cloth is bought at my store. 43

Carriage Stock.

JUST received a new and select stock such as

Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Axles, Springs, Bolts, Enameled Cloth, Leather, &c., &c.,

which will be sold as low as the market will admit of *Springs made to order*, at the Brook.

H. H. CRIE.
Rockland, June 14, 1867. 26tf

Something CHEAP For the PEOPLE.

FINDING many who wish to buy coal from the Vessel and take the advantage of the difference in price between coal unscreened and that which is screened, we have purchased a cargo of the *first quality of coal* and will sell at the *very lowest figure*. Those who wish for coal will call and leave their orders at the store of the undersigned. Call early and be sure we will not allow ourselves to be undersold by any one. And we will give you a superior quality of coal.

Geo. W. Brown,
41tf No. 9, Rankin Block.

I HAVE on tap nine different qualities of Molasses and Syrups, as nice a quality, and as low in price as can be bought in the city.
42tf G. A. SAFFORD.

S. TIBBETTS, JR.,
DENTIST.

Office in Kimball Block, Entrance No. 4 Up Stairs.

Refers by permission to the undersigned, for whom operations in Dentistry have been performed.

Geo. S. Wiggin,	Rev. A. R. Abbott,
Dr. T. Frye,	E. H. Cochran,
C. R. Mallard,	S. E. Benson. 6m31

W. O. HEWETT,

Dealer in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

WOOLENS, CLOAKS, CLOAKINGS, &c.

Cloaks Cut and Made to Order,

NO. 1 SPEAR BLOCK, ROCKLAND, MAINE.
W. O. HEWETT.

Also, Agent for ÆTNA SEWING MACHINES.
January 12, 1867. 3tf

C. M. TIBBETTS,

DEALER IN

PROVISIONS,

FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &C.

Corner of Main and Oak Streets, ROCKLAND, Me

C. A. SAFFORD,

(Successor to Hewett & Safford.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Flour, Corn, Meal, Fish,

WEST INDIA, GOODS, PAINTS, OILS,

Choice Family Groceries, &c.

Also, Agents for E. C. MOODY'S Camden Water Bakery.

☞ Thankful to our friends and the public for the large patronage always received by the late firm, I shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.

G. A SAFFORD,
Main Street, Rockland.
December 14, 1866. 52tf

O. C. HALL,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy,
—AND—
U. S. Claim Agent,
Rockland, Me.

A. S. RICE,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

AND

SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,

ROCKLAND, MAINE.

T. R. SIMONTON,

Counseller at Law

—AND—

Solicitor in Bankruptcy,

CAMDEN,... .....KNOX COUNTY, MAINE.

Will attend to cases in Knox and Waldo Courts, and attend every session of Probate Court, in Knox County.

Close attention given to collection of demands.

Business arising under the new Bankruptcy act, and claims against U. S. attended to promptly and at reasonable rates.

July 10, 1867. 30tf

J. P. CILLEY,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

ROCKLAND, MAINE,

OFFICE AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.
April 12, 1867. 17tf

D. N. MORTLAND,

Counselor at Law

—AND—

Solicitor in Bankruptcy,

No. 6, Kimball Block, Rockland, Me.

REFERS BY PERMISSION TO,
HON. NEHEMIAH ABBOTT, of Belfast,
HON. WILLIAM MCGLAVERY, of Searsport,
L. W. HOWES, Esq., of Boston.
3tf

L. W. HOWES,

Formerly of Rockland, Maine,

Counsellor at Law,

And Solicitor in Bankruptcy,

Niles' Block, 33 School St., (room 49) Boston.

Refers by permission to Hon. Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, Hon. John Appleton, Chief Justice Supreme Court, Me., Hon. Phineas Barnes, of Portland, Me., Hon. Henry W. Paine, of Boston.

July 26, 1867. 29tf

WILLIAM BEATTIE,

Counsellor & Attorney at Law,

—AND—

SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,
WILSON & WHITE'S BLOCK,
37tf ROCKLAND MAINE.

DR. J. R. HUSSEY,

Office in Crockett Block, Main St.,

WOULD inform his fellow citizens of Rockland, that he has taken the rooms, occupied by the late Dr. Prescott, at the North End, immediately back of the North Bank, where he is ready to attend to calls or prescribe for office patients.

☞ NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED TO. Found at his Office. 30tf

SIMONTON BROTHERS.
DEALERS IN

Silks, Dress Goods,

SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINENS, TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.,

Cloakings and Cloaks.

—ALSO—

Carpets & Feathers.

No. 4 BERRY'S BLOCK.
Rockland, May 13, 1864. 21tf

E. B. MAYO,

(Successor to MAYO & KALER.)

DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Corner Store, Pillsbury Block, Main St.

EBEN B. MAYO.
Rockland, Sept. 30, 1864. 41tf

FRANCIS HARRINGTON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

BLOCKS, PUMPS,

STEERING-WHEELS, OARS, HAND-SPIKES, MAST-HOOPS, JIB-HANKS, BELAYING PINS, ROLLED-BUSHINGS, &c.

☞ LUMBER PLANED TO ORDER. ☜
No. 10 Kimball Block, Main Street,
ROCKLAND.
March 8, 1866. 12tf

S. I. LOVEJOY,

SHIP BROKER

—AND—

Commission Merchant.

ROCKLAND, Me.

Office over Store of Cobb, Wight & Case.

VESSELS FREIGHTS, AND CHARTERS PROCURED.
Rockland, Dec. 31, 1864. 16w2

BULLOCK & MORTON,

Ship Chandlers,

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

103 SMITH'S WHARF,
45tf **Baltimore, Maryland.**

HORATIO N. KEENE,

(Successor to R. W. Bartlett,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS,

AND OVER-SHOES.

Sole Leather, Wax Leather, French and American Calf Skins.

LININGS, BINDINGS, KID AND GOAT STOCK, Rubber Goring, Shoe Duck, Pegs, Lasts, Shoe Nails, Shoe Tools of all kinds.

At the Brook, Main Street,
ROCKLAND, ME,
January, 2, 1864 2tf

WILDES' HOTEL,

NO. 46 ELM STREET,
BOSTON.

G. W. WHITTEMORE, PROPRIETOR.
November 7, 1864. 45tf

PREBLE HOUSE,

Portland, Me.

SAM'L B. KROGMAN, PROPRIETOR.
L. STEVENS, Clerk.
May 16, 1867. 1y22

1867.

FALL TRADE!

Simonton Brothers,

JOBBERS AND RETAILERS

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

—AND—

CARPETINGS

Berry Block, Rockland,

Stetson Block, Camden.

WE would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to our large and varied assortment of goods, which have just been selected from the best stocks in

New York and Boston.

As we have in *large quantities*, and a great many goods, *direct of the manufacturers*, we feel confident that we can always give our customers some

GREAT BARGAINS.

WE HAVE A FULL LINE OF

Dress Goods, White Goods, Linen Goods, Embroideries, Velvet Ribbons, Cord Edge Ribbons,

together with our usual variety of Notions and Small Wares.

GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Shawls, and Balmorals,

in all the new and desirable patterns and qualities.

In the line of HOOP SKIRTS and CORSETS, we have a large *Job Lot*, purchased much below *regular prices*, and we shall *sell them* correspondingly low.

OUR STOCK OF

BLANKETS,

is very large, and includes nearly every weight in the different sizes, both in White and Grey mixed.

Our WOOLEN DEPARTMENT contains all the Novelties in

FANCY CLOAKINGS,

and CLOTHS for MEN AND BOYS' WEAR; and will be sold at our usual *popular prices.*

DOMESTICS

Another lot of those full yard wide cottons at 12½ cents, just received, which the *Ladies know all about as to quality.*

Nice Calicoes.

perfectly fast colors, and good style, only 12½ cents, being about the same price as six years ago.

CARPETINGS.

Having made arrangements with the manufacturers to have our goods direct from them, we pay no second profit to the *Boston Dealers*, so can give our customers the benefit of about ten cents per yard on Woolen Carpets below regular prices. Please examine our goods and prices, and you will be convinced of the truth of this statement.

As we cannot keep a stock of carpetings at our Camden Store, we have put in a full line of samples which will represent our stock, and carpets ordered through them, will be delivered at one day's notice, and at as low prices as at any carpet house in the State.

OUR STOCK OF

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS,
WINDOW SHADES,
AND FEATHERS,

Is very large, and customers cannot fail to get suited both in price and quality.

The unrivalled assortment of goods to be found at our store will be maintained at all times, therefore we can offer great inducements to customers who have

Orders to Fill.

We will pay the highest market price for Domestic Yarn, Mittens, and socks.

Agents for the Empire Sewing Machine.

As this is the only machine that *didn't* take the "*First Gold Medal* at the Paris Exposition," we would refer you to about Forty Ladies in Rockland, who have them in use, and who will be likely to know whether they are what we represent them to be.

SIMONTON BROTHERS,
ROCKLAND AND CAMDEN.
Rockland, Sept. 20, 1867. 40tf

1867. FALL 1867.

AND WINTER

FASHIONS.

Grand Opening

—OF—

Dry Goods

—AT—

FOGLER BROTHERS,

No. 8, Berry Block,

Corner MAIN and LIME ROCK Sts., Rockland Me.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Would most respectfully inform the public that they are on hand and ready for the

Fall and Winter Trade,

with a larger and better stock of

DRY GOODS

than they ever before have had the pleasure of showing their customers, which have been selected from the best stocks in NEW YORK and BOSTON; consisting in part of

THIBETS,
OTTOMANS,
ALL WOOL PLAIDS,
SILK POPLINS,
BLACK and COLORED ALPACAS.

WHITE GOODS,

Small Wares, Linens, Embroideries, Laces, Velvet Ribbons, Trimmings, Buttons, Kid Gloves, Worsted Gloves, Hosiery, Yarns, Corsets, &c., &c.,

COTTON WARP,

the best in the market.

Shawls, Balmorals

—AND—

HOOP SKIRTS,

The most desirable Styles and qualities. Also, a very large Stock of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

which we are selling at lower prices than can be found elsewhere. BOUGHT LOW FOR CASH.

They assure their customers that they shall have the full benefit of the

LOW PRICES,

At which these Goods were Purchased.

—ALSO—

Fine German Broadcloths,
Tricots and Doeskins,
Moscow Beavers,
Washington Beavers.

WOOLENS

for MEN and BOYS' wear, of which we have a complete line of the Latest styles and most Durable Goods.

We have a complete line of the

FINEST CLOAKINGS,

Of the most Fashionable Styles, which we offer at the Lowest prices, no old style Patterns in this Department. Ladies please call and examine them.

We have a fine Stock of

FEATHERS,

The best in the Market. Which we are selling very low.

It is impossible to enumerate this splendid Stock.—You are respectfully solicited to call and see for yourselves before purchasing, as we intend at all times to keep a full and complete assortment of all kinds of Goods usually found in a

FIRST CLASS DRY GOOD STORE,

and will guarantee to please you in every respect, in regard to quality, style and price.

FOGLER BROTHERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers,

Cor. MAINE and LIME ROCK St's.
Rockland, Oct, 11, 1867. 43tf

New Weed

SEWING MACHINE,

Was bestowed the

FIRST PRIZE,

Awarded for

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, JULY 1, 1867.

WEED SEWING MACHINE.

We have succeeded, after YEARS OF LABOR AND EXPENSE, in producing a labor-saving Machine in **every sense** of the term. We shall not try, here, to enumerate the **many advantages** we have gained over other Machines, but simply ask you to call and examine them. The great beauty of them is their **simplicity**. They are adapted to the most extreme range of work, and have no crooked needle, to skip stitches on fine work, or **BREAK** when you wish to run over a seam, but go right along, over thick and thin, just as though they had brains, and knew exactly what you wanted of them. Their **working parts** are made of **hardened steel**, and will run for many years without repairs. We could fill sheets with Testimonials of their intrinsic value, but it pleases us much more to have people call at our Store and see, and KNOW the facts.

Yours Respectfully,
WEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,

W. H. PRIEST,
AGENT FOR ROCKLAND AND VICINITY,
Wilson & White's Block.
Rockland, Aug. 22d, 1867. 36tf

Wheeler & Wilson

SEWING MACHINES

Received the Gold Medal,

AT THE

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.

The highest

PREMIUM AWARDED,

Which proves these Machines

SUPERIOR

to all others in the WORLD

Mrs. N. WIGGIN, Agent, Myrtle Street, where all who wish can see the Machine operated.
Rockland, August 22d, 1867. 3m36

Another Grand Triumph

OF THE

"FLORENCE."

Honor to whom Honor is due.

THE only GOLD MEDAL given to Family Sewing Machines at the *Mechanic's Fair* just held in *Lowell*, was awarded to the the FLORENCE MACHINE after having been on exhibition *five successive weeks*, and examined by the best mechanics in the country, who pronounced it to be the best constructed, most reliable, and a machine that would accomplish a greater amount of work, and in a more satisfactory manner on account of its simplicity, than any other Sewing machine ever invented.

List of the Sewing Machine Awards.

FIRST PRIZE.—

GOLD MEDAL,

TO THE

Florence Sewing Machine.

SILVER MEDALS.

HOWE SEWING MACHINE.
WEED SEWING MACHINE.
SINGER SEWING MACHINE.
FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINE.

BRONZE MEDALS.

ÆTNA SEWING MACHINE.
GLOBE SEWING MACHINE.
NOVELTY SEWING MACHINE.

The above in connection with the *Highest Prize* at the New England Agricultural Fair at Providence, September, 1867, together with the highest premiums at numerous minor Fairs held throughout New England, leave not the Shadow of a doubt but that the "FLORENCE" can justly claim triumph over all other machines.

FOSTER & RICHARDSON,

General Eastern Agents,
141 Washington St., Boston.
November 15, 1867. 48tf

SEWING

FLORENCE

MACHINE.

LADIES or Gentlemen in search of a good FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, should be sure to buy the FLORENCE. The wide range of work it will do, better adapts it to family use, than most other Machines in the Market. With the Florence Machine, you can make up the heaviest Beaver cloth or the finest Muslin, with equal satisfaction. The Florence is easy to run, quite noiseless, and very handsome in model, making it a pretty, and at the same time a very useful ornament to the sitting-room. The public are respectfully requested to call and examine this Machine at

C. G. MOFFITT'S,
UNION BLOCK, ROCKLAND.
May 16, 1867. 22tf

Insure at

PRINCE & CILLEY'S

Fire Marine & Life Insurance Agency,

NO. 3 Custom House Block, 3

ROCKLAND, ME.

Risks taken on all insurable property. Losses promptly adjusted. Special attention paid to Marine Risks on Freights and Cargoes.

SECURITY,
Of New York.
Assets.....$1,421,222.57

NORTH AMERICA,
Of Hartford.
Assets.....$727,438.28

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Worchester.
Assets.....$113,351.06

NATIONAL,
Of Boston.
Assets.....$669,033.21

ALBANY CITY,
Of Albany.
Assets.....$250,213.00

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL,